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An Essay on the French Government.



S the differences between the *parliament* and the *clergy* of *France* have thrown that whole kingdom into a ferment, and involved the king in many difficulties, it may perhaps serve the purposes of knowledge and useful information, if we endeavour to throw some light upon these matters. Unless when we have had a *GYPSY*, a *minister of state*, an *unhappy admiral*, a *player*, or a *finger* to engross all our conversation, the political debates of most companies have turned upon this subject, though we have seldom been fortunate enough to meet with those who had any real insight into the nature of those disputes. The clergy, they will tell you, now as heretofore, are for establishing the hierarchy, and for throwing the whole kingdom into a sacerdotal thralldom; and the parliament, even in a land of slaves, seem to have formed some ideas of civil and religious liberty, in support of which they are determined to exert their most vigorous efforts, while the king with some degree of timidity is inclined to favour the cause of the religionists. This is the sum of all that is generally known relative to this contention. Will it not therefore be an interesting enquiry, if occasionally the authors of the *Literary Magazine* endeavour to trace this affair to its source, in order to assist their readers in forming a just conception of the party-

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divisions that embarrass our most powerful enemies. That we may not lose ourselves on so extensive a subject, it will be expedient to begin with a survey of the *French* government: when the several branches of their constitution are understood, when we know the powers lodged in each, and perceive how far they were originally designed to aid or controul each other, then we may be able to determine how far the conduct of each of them respectively is constitutional, and how far pride and obstinacy on the one hand, or the love of truth and a zeal for justice on the other, are the secret springs of this important altercation. In order to do this with some degree of accuracy, instead of offering our own conjectural notions, we shall lay before our readers an essay on the constitution of *France*, written by an author of that kingdom, whose reputation is of the first class, and whose authority is undeniable.

The nature of the *French* government, says this writer, is not generally well understood. Men are apt to form to themselves groundless opinions; these they set up as a test, by which they judge of all the grand events of state. There are not wanting those, who imagine that the assemblies, held under the title of *Etats Généraux*, or general states, are as antient as the monarchy itself; that they are vested with a legislative power; and that the representative body of the nation are capacitated to make new statute laws, to order, to regulate and reform: and in short, that

their authority is supreme. Others there are, who persuade themselves that the king is despotic and uncontrollable; and occasionally they have been known to unite all these opinions, in their own natures incompatible, and totally foreign to our constitution. Besides, there are politicians who have recourse to mystery, and place the very essence of government in some profound secret unknown to the people: thus cardinal *de Rets* tells us in his memoirs, *que rien n'est plus dangereux que de rompre le voile qui couvre le gouvernement*: 'that nothing is more dangerous than to tear the veil drawn over the affairs of state.' All these jarring sentiments are very repugnant to the idea, that all *Frenchmen* should entertain of the form of government, under which they have the happiness to live; and I will add, that an intimate knowledge of it will serve to invigorate that natural attachment and general affection which they are known to have for the person of their king.

In the same proportion that our monarchs graciously hold an intercourse with their subjects, despising the selfish pride of those princes, who place their majesty in solitary state, their persons become more and more endeared to us: and in like manner our constitution gains upon us by being revealed and known. The authority of the king is absolute, but paternal; tempered by laws, which have their source in his own breast, and for the observance of which he is accountable to heaven alone, by whose providence he is ordained to reign over a whole nation, for the safety and happiness of his people. Such is the government of *France*, the most noble institution of civil society. It has been established through a long series of time: sound policy and a pious sense of heaven's ordination have ever engraved the true principles of the constitution on the hearts of our kings. The government of *France* is equally removed from the mixed modes of policy, in which authority is divided, and from the despotism of arbitrary states, where the subjects are no better than slaves. The remonstrances and memorials of the general states have on all occasions great weight and influence; but they have neither an internal power lodged in themselves, nor a derivative authority from the king, to decide in any of the great affairs of state. It is in our government as in a family; if all a man's children should unite to remonstrate their interest with a tender deference, the affectionate father may pay

a degree of attention and regard to their advice and intreaties, although it cannot be understood that his offspring have any right to direct or give laws to their parent.

Bodin in his tracts *de la Republique*, has placed this matter in a clear and proper light. I shall give the passage in his own words. 'It has been insinuated that the constitution of *France* is composed of three different modes of polity: to wit, that the parliament of *Paris* is a kind of aristocracy; that the three general states are democratic; and that the king represents the monarchical state: a doctrine not only absurd, but pregnant with many fatal consequences: for certainly it is a *crimen læsæ majestatis*, a crime of lese majesty to make subjects partners in the administration with a sovereign prince. What resemblance is there between a popular government, and the assembly of the three states, who in their separate or collective body bow the knee to majesty, and with humble supplication intreat him to receive or reject their addresses in the whole or in part, as he in his great wisdom shall think proper? what counterpoise of popular authority to balance the kingly prerogative can we suppose to exist in a council of the nation, who supplicate, implore and revere their monarch. It appears then that the assembly of the general states are not vested with more power than the commons of *Great Britain**, or the like assemblies in *Spain*: and by parity of reason there is no decisive power of controul in the assembly of peers, nor in the councils of all the great officers of state, as it is well known that the king by his own will and pleasure can supersede the operation of all the subordinate branches of the constitution, and can likewise supersede the officers of state, either in their collective body, or singly in their separate capacity. Inasmuch, that there is not a single magistrate vested with a power of controuling or deciding, as will appear more fully in its proper place. When the king is seated on his throne, the chancellor addresses himself to his majesty, humbly desiring to know his pleasure: and if then the regal authority commands him to collect the

* As *Bodin* wrote about 160 years ago, we may hence infer how much the *British* constitution has been ascertained and settled by the struggles for liberty in the last century, and by the revolution.

opinions and votes of the princes of the blood, and of the peers and magistrates, the chancellor accordingly makes his report of the result of their debates. In this case, if his majesty guides himself in his final resolutions by the majority of voices; in order to shew that it is not the determination of those subordinate powers, The chancellor in passing the act does not name the councils of the peers or any assembly, but peremptorily pronounces it to be the king's will and pleasure. Thus far *Bodin* concerning the republic.

The declaration of the king is full of power and authority; nor can any one say to him, *why are these things so?* *Solomon* says, it was God that placed him on the throne of his father. The constitution of *France* exactly answers the idea of government given us in the description of holy writ: when it says, kings are appointed by heaven, and all regal authority is deduced from God, and not from the people: that a monarch is only accountable for his administration to God, who has invested him with absolute power, for the good of the whole kingdom: and that a king has no right over his subjects lives, while they act in conformity to the laws; but if they are guilty of any transgression, the sovereign has a right of inflicting due punishment for the offence. The scripture likewise adds that kings have power of raising supplies, because they are the ministers of God, and should be therefore masters of the riches of the people, in order to employ a portion of them for the benefit of the state. In the king's breast is centered the whole legislative power, without any participation: and in this consists the strength of the constitution, which, if distributed into too many branches, would become enfeebled and unable to subsist for any length of time; according to the scriptural expression, which says, that a city divided in itself will not stand.

The ancient style of all acts and statutes sufficiently indicates the plenitude of the royal prerogative: instead of the words, *car tel est notre plaisir*, for such is our pleasure, we sometimes find these words: 'for so have we ordained, and will have it executed.' *Car ainsi l'avons nous ordonné, & voulons etre fait.*

As the king is no more than a trustee, or tenant for life of the crown, he cannot change any of the fundamental laws of the constitution. Should he attempt a revolution of this nature, no subject would

have a right to make a resistance*; but such outrages would be of short duration, and we might in that case apply the sentiment of the apostle, when he says, every thing is permitted to me, but every thing may not be expedient. A monarch, for instance, might be so far blinded by a passionate regard for a second wife, as to pass a bill of exclusion against the eldest son of his first marriage, and thereby deprive him of his birth-right: in this he would probably not want flatterers to varnish such an act of injustice; and there would be at hand a shoal of ecclesiastics to insinuate that the lawful heir entertain'd sentiments not altogether orthodox; and thus iniquity would wear the mask of piety and religion. Courtiers would set forth the advantages likely to accrue to the nation from the preference given to a prince cherished by the nobility and by the public in general. The sages of the law would gravely give their opinions that the safety of the state is the supreme law, and that a statute, which in some particular cases ought to be enforced, may occasionally be waved for the sake of general utility.

By these means an absolute monarch, who makes himself feared by his subjects, might innovate the succession: but such innovation would only last during his life time; and at his death justice would again flow in its usual channel. Thus *Charles* the seventh was precluded from his right of succession by the treaty of *Troye*, though he afterwards was restored to his birth-right, and lived to be a victorious and happy monarch.

It may be asked, what are these fundamental laws? how do they differ from mere arbitrary determinations of the sovereign's will? who understands that the fundamental laws of a state mean any law, divine or natural? are not these fundamental laws, so much talked of, institutions of human policy, and of the same nature with those laws which we call merely arbitrary? the answer to these interrogatories is, that those are fundamental laws which have been observed from the remotest antiquity in an uninterrupted lineal succession; that they are essentially inherent in the very texture of government, and that the welfare and security of the

* It is no wonder the doctrine of passive obedience should be recommended in *France*, when it is known to have had its advocates even in *England*.

public depends upon them; that their origin cannot be pointed out in any legal promulgation, because they are coeval with the constitution, and have run parallel with the state from one and the same point of commencement.

Even arbitrary laws cannot be established, amended, or repealed without an observance of the usual forms: If the King should take upon him to do it by any other means, he then would be guilty of a departure from justice, and might be said to have recourse to open violence: he would encroach on the constitution, and alter the form of government delivered to him by his ancestors.

When Francis the First in an assembly of Princes, Bishops, and Peers, called together at Cognac, on his return from Madrid, thought proper to declare the conditions of the peace, which he had concluded with the Emperor, he was answered, *That such a peace was highly unjust, and though his will had great authority, yet his late procedure was an arbitrary act of his will and pleasure.*

In the Queen's Treaty of rights published in 1667, by order of Lewis XIV. It is expressly said that Kings have that happy impotence which disables them from doing any thing repugnant to the laws of their country. *Les Rois ont cette heureuse impuissance de ne pouvoir rien faire contre le loix de leur país.* This inability of Kings, says Omer Talon, is not an absolute impotence, in the strict sense of the word, but arises from a knowledge of moral rectitude, and the indelible characters of a legal incapacity of acting amiss, somewhat similar to the negative attribute of the deity when we say, the supreme Being can do no wrong. The same author adds in another place, *That it greatly concerns the honour of a Prince, that his subjects should be Freemen, and not slaves; the glory of his reign being commensurate to the quality of those who obey him.*

Of obedience there are two sorts; one founded on affection, governed by virtue, ever faithful and steady; the other servile, resulting from fear, blind, insensible of the attractions of virtue or the horrors of vice, and always ready to betray him for whom it is ready to betray its integrity, its duty, and its honour. This kind of obedience is well described by the words which Lucan puts into the mouth of one of Caesar's soldiers.

Pectore si fratris gladium, jugulove parentis,

Condere me jubeas, gravidæque in viscera partu

Conjugis, invitâ peragam tamen omnia dextrâ.

Deep in my brother's throat to plunge my knife,

*Or in the womb of my dear pregnant wife,
If such your orders; all remorse gives way,
And this my arm reluctant shall obey.*

But the government of France depends much more on love than fear: our Kings are ever reluctant to inflict the mildest punishments, and only when it is a case of necessity: though it must be avowed that the justice exercised by their officers is very often oppressive and severe.

In the beginning of the third race of French kings, France was rather governed under some princes, like a large feudal territory, than like a country subject to an arbitrary monarch: and it must be observed, that the annals of our history do not present us a more miserable period, than what we read of during this enfeebled state of the supreme authority. The whole kingdom was then a prey to petty usurpations of power; it was desolated by intestine wars; civil hostility made a general effusion of blood; barbarity passed for a law; private ambition made statutes according to its own caprice, and little tyrannies were daily multiplied; thus anarchy will ever grow under a languid exertion of sovereign authority, and the consequence of anarchy will always be the basest servitude. All communication between one county and another was intercepted; and in those days before a man went about thirty miles from home, he was sure to make his will, because whoever adventured so far exposed himself to imminent dangers. It is particularly recorded that in the reign of king Robert, an Abbé of Clunis was invited by Bouchard a count of Paris, to settle some affairs relative to the religions of St. Maur, and that he excused himself on account of the danger of a journey into a strange and unknown country.

This kind of foedal government was manifestly an aberration from the original principles of the French monarchy; and, it is certain that the institution of Fiefs was subsequent to the establishment of the sovereign sway. The reigns of Clovis and Charlemagne were founded on very different laws: Lewis surnamed *le Gros*, and his successors, very happily for the people, took up with the reins of their administration, the original rights of their crown,

crown, and reduced the constitution to its first principles.

If a bold and enterprising spirit had undertaken, since the time of *Charlemagne* to establish the prerogatives of the mayors of the palaces, who in many reigns were invested with a plenitude of power, such a procedure would very justly have given room for an impeachment of high treason. If any man should at present propose to canton out the kingdom in portions to all the descendants of the king, because such distribution took place in the first and second race of our kings, would not the scheme appear to every one highly romantic and pregnant with absurdity and folly? Customs, which have been long since obliterated, ought not again to be revived into precedents: nor should any usage claim our regard, but such as has received a sanction from long continuance, from the different assemblies and councils acting under the royal authority; such as have been approved by the learned in the laws, such as have been handed down to us from our ancestors, and remain in full force to this day.

We are informed by *Bodin* that a lawyer having occasionally observed, in the course of his pleading, that the people had made over to the king a conveyance of their power, in the same manner as the *Romans* transferred their rights to their emperors, the king's council immediately arose, and moved the court that the said lawyer should be obliged to recall the expression, urging that no king of *France* was ever known to have derived his authority from the people. The court complied with the motion; the advocate was forbid to advance such sentiments again, and after that he never pleaded in any cause whatever.

And here it is worthy of observation, that the king's council on this occasion rendered an essential service both to the crown and to the public, by clearing up a matter of so much importance beyond the possibility of a future controversy; it being certain, from the most authentic records of history that the constitution of *France* is, at this day, the very same that it was in the first commencement of our monarchy, and is the same that has been continued from the time of *Louis le Gros*, *Philip* and *Louis* down to the present period.

Though it is manifest that the regal authority is, in its own nature and in its native right, absolute and uncontroulable,

yet we may plainly perceive that our monarchs have always tempered their despotism with a gracious observance of forms, which have in some degree abated the appearance of arbitrary imposition. In the enacting of statutes the concurrence of the great has always intervened, and the confidence of the people, thus justly deserved, has ever gone hand in hand with their duty and obedience. And as the rigour of a monarchical form of government cannot properly be softened away, without enfeebling the supreme authority by the division of power, and without entirely changing then ature of the constitution for the mixed or democratic form of government, our kings have been graciously pleased to introduce a degree of temperament into their administration, which has agreeably qualified their prerogative. They have made it a rule to acquaint the subject with every law they have intended to put in force, and have been on all occasions accessible to their remonstrances, and ready to receive their memorials in every case where the safety and happiness of the nation are concerned. Conformable to this was the saying of *Gregory de Tours*: 'Sire, we address ourselves to you, and on your part you listen to us, when it is your will and pleasure.' *Sire, nous vous parlons, mais vous nous écoutez, lors qu'il vous plait.*

Nothing then can be plainer than the nature of the intercourse which subsists between the throne and the people: The condescension of the king and the addresses of his subjects are sufficiently explained upon the premised principles, from which have resulted on the one hand the royal attribute of hearing or rejecting either in part or in the whole, as shall seem meet; and on the other, the addresses of the parliament, and the memorials of the general states, whether separately or collectively, in consequence of which our sovereign determines in his privy council what is most expedient for the general advantage. The rights of the people to remonstrate have given rise to many erroneous opinions, which have been eagerly supported by writers, who have treated on these matters, and who, instead of affording light to assist our judgments, have absolutely confounded all ideas of right and wrong; either through ignorance or the vehemence of their passions.

In all dissertations relative to the crown, the parliament, or the general states, it should be laid down as a first principle, that

that there is but one species of authority in this kingdom, the exercise of which belongs to the prerogative, and has its source in the royal breast only. From hence arise two consequential truths; 1st, That some degree of the supreme authority is derived to the parliament, by which they are empowered to issue out *arrets* in the form of regulating acts, to enforce and uphold the laws, which are deposited with and entrusted to them, to watch over the sacred rights of the crown, to direct the general police; to administer justice according to the laws established, to represent to his majesty whatever they may judge expedient for his service and the public good, and finally to give their advice according to their consciences, and like men of honour concerning the edicts and declarations, which are sent to them to be registered. 2dly, That the general states have no kind of decisive authority either derivative, or naturally inherent in themselves.

The origin and the duty of the parliament is explained with great erudition in the remonstrances presented to the throne on the 27th of March 1615. *Verdun*, then first president, addressed himself to the king in the following terms. *King Philip the first, who settled the regular sessions of parliament, and Lewis Hutin, who fixed its residence in Paris, have both confirmed the possessions of those privileges which it enjoyed when obliged to follow in the train of the kings their predecessors: and no innovation in this matter has been attempted by your parliament or by any of the sovereign courts erected since that period. Your parliament has been considered as the great council of the nation, where the princes of the blood and the barons, time immemorial, have had a seat and a deliberative voice. Accordingly all laws, ordinances, edicts, creations of offices, treaties of peace, and other momentous affairs of state have been there confirmed: when letters patent have been sent, they have deliberated upon them with openness and freedom; they have used their privilege to examine their merit, to offer proper and reasonable amendments; and to take care that whatever grants are made by our kings to the general states, they shall be ratified in that high court which is the place of your majesty's throne, and the bed of your sovereign justice.*

The parliament is equally of use to the crown and to the people: To the former, because they are the means of conciliating

the confidence and affection of the people; and to the latter, because they are a kind of watch over the advisers of his Majesty, and serve to make them mindful of their duty to their King and country. The severity of the parliament turns the tide of popular discontent from the throne to the great assembly of the nation, so that they stand as an intermediate power between both; it is their business to use their utmost efforts with the crown, with all due submission on their part, to support the established laws, which are entrusted to them, and, at the same time, to guarantee the royal prerogative. If they are delinquent in these great two-fold duties, either through negligence or any other cause whatever, they very justly merit the displeasure of their sovereign, and the reproaches of the injured public. The zeal occasionally exerted by parliament tends in its consequences to the true interest of the crown, and serves to preserve in due balance all orders of the commonwealth.

It is a possible contingency that the zeal of parliament may sometimes transgress the boundaries of duty. Within the memory of man subjects have entertained such elevated ideas of Majesty, and have been so thoroughly possessed with respect and love for his person, that they have considered nothing but his interest, and have proved entirely neglectful of their own personal advantage, without retaining even the appearances of submission to the crown, which they did not imagine would be called in question, when they were acting with spirit for its true glory. These are often the effects of an overheated zeal, which, when fully explained, have generally procured for the parliament a stronger degree of confidence and esteem.

The parliament is now substituted in the room of these general assemblies among the antient *French*, which in the first periods of monarchy, were never called together but in time of war. In the reign of Queen *Bathilda*, the bishops were summoned to attend, and their authority became exorbitant under the Kings of the second race. These assemblies at that time went under the title of parliaments, and consisted intirely of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, without any intermixture from the inferior orders of the people.

Under *Philip of Valois*, it was ordered that Bishops should not any more be summoned to attend in parliament; and the reason given for it was, that his majesty was unwilling to detain a prelate from an

attention to spiritual matters, and therefore resolved to have none there for the future, but such as could give their intire time to the business of the nation.

The antient courts of justice were council to the Kings in all important affairs, touching peace or war, and there they used to give their answers to their Allies: even foreign princes have abided by their arbitration in many disputes with other powers. There are examples sufficient in our history to prove, that after the parliament was rendered sedentary, as it were, and fixed in *Paris*, it was never the intention of the Kings of *France* to change the functions of the parliament, to abridge its privileges or to withhold the cognizance of all state affairs, as far as coincides with his Majesty's service and the good of the community. Several important matters have peculiarly belonged to the parliament; such as the preservation of the rights of the crown, the general police, the established laws, the registering of edicts and declarations, and many other articles of public concern; all which the parliament has an incontestible right to deliberate upon, as long as the throne shall be filled by a monarch, who is not desirous to innovate upon the constitution, but is willing to observe the established usages and forms of government, which have been delivered down to him from his ancestors.

(To be continued.)

An Account of the ESKIMAUX inhabiting the North Parts of America: By Pere de Charlevoix.

THE first land, which in coming from *France* to *Canada*, is *Newfoundland*, one of the largest islands in the world that we know. We cannot certainly tell whether it hath any inhabitants who live there constantly or not. However, its barrenness, was it every where as great as is supposed, is not a sufficient reason to prove that it has none; for there are fishing and hunting enough for savages to subsist upon. This is certain, that no sort of people have been seen there but the *Eskimaux* who are not originally of that island. Their native place is the land of *Labrador*, or at least they spend the greatest part of the year therein. This is a vast country lying between the river *St. Lawrence*, *Canada* and the North sea. From hence in the summer time they make an excursion to the sea-coasts of *Newfoundland*, and they have been seen as far as *Nelson's river*, which

rises in the west and falls into *Hudson's bay*.

These people deserve the name of savages better than any we know, for they eat raw flesh and have a thick beard which covers their faces up to their eyes, inso-much that you can hardly discover any feature that they have. Their hair is generally black and rugged; their eyes little and wild, and their whole external appearance frightful and ugly. Their character and their manners are quite agreeable to their hideous physiognomy. They are wild, savage, fierce, distrustful, always ready to do mischief to strangers, who ought always to be upon their guard when they come near them. There is so little communication between them and any other people, that we know little more of their capacity, than that they have always skill enough to do mischief. They will go in the night and attempt to cut the cables of the ships that lie at anchor, in hopes of making it a wreck, that they may have the advantage of it. Nay, when the ship's company is but weak they will attack it in the open day.

It was never possible to civilize any of them, nor is there any treating with them but at a distance, for they will not come near the *Europeans*, nor eat any thing which comes from them. In short, they are so extremely cautious in every thing that it shews they are distrustful to the highest degree.

Their size is rather tall than otherwise, and they are well enough shaped. Their large beards, their plenty of hair, the whiteness of their skin, their always going cloathed, the little resemblance they have with their next neighbours, leave no room to doubt that they are of a different original from the rest of the *Americans*. Nor has their language the least resemblance to any of those of *Europe* that we know. They are so well cloathed that there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their fingers ends. Their inner garment is a sort of shirt made of bladders or the guts of fishes cut in long, narrow pieces and sewed together. Over this they have a loose coat, made of bear-skin or that of some other wild beast, and sometimes those of birds. They have a capuchin or hood of the same stuff of the shirt, and is fastened to it. With this they cover their heads, only their hair comes from under it before and hides their foreheads. The shirt reaches no farther than the hips, but the coat

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coat falls down behind as far as their thighs, and before a little below their girdles. That of the women descends as low as the mid-leg, and is fastened with a girdle, from which hang a great many little bones. The men have breeches of skins with the hair inward, and on the outside they are covered with those of small animals. On the feet they have sandals with the hair on the inside, over which they have boots with the fur disposed in the same manner. Then another pair of sandals and another pair of boots, which are sometimes tripled and quadrupled. However this dress does not prevent them from being very swift of foot. Their arrows which are their only weapons are pointed with the teeth of *Sea-cows*, or with iron when they can get it. In the summer-time they are always abroad in the open air: but in the winter they lodge in holes made in the earth where they tumble altogether.

Of the immediate Organ of the Voice, and of its different Modulations. By Dr. FERREIN.

Authors have been too severe with regard to the antients, when they censure them for their having compared the organ of the human voice to a musical pipe; for it is probable they designed nothing more by this expression, than that this organ is made nearly in the same manner as that instrument, and that they both are put in action, or give their tones by the means of the air or wind, which passes through their cavities. In reality, the *aspera arteria* is a pipe through which the air passes to and from the lungs, and its head where the larynx terminates the upper part, is well enough represented by that end of a flute which is applied to the lips. However it must be owned that the wind which produces the sound, is forced through the chink to the other end of the tube, and that the directly contrary happens in the organ of voice; in which it is not possible that the antients any more than the moderns can have been mistaken. But there is reason to believe that they both have been mistaken, when they affirmed that the organ of voice was nothing else, properly speaking, but a wind instrument, such as the flute, the flagelet, or the hautboy.

Dr. Ferrein is of a quite different opinion, and brings various experiments to support it; for the organ of voice, ac-

cording to him, partakes both of a wind and stringed instrument, but much more of the latter than the former; because the air which proceeds from the lungs, and passes through the Glottis, does no more than perform the same office upon the edges or lips of the Glottis, as the bow to the violin. These he calls the vocal strings or chords. It is the violent collision of the air, and these vocal chords that causes them to quiver; and it is by the more or less quick vibrations that they produce the different tones of voice, according to the common laws of stringed instruments.

These two sorts of musical instruments differ from each other in as much as the sound of one kind depends on their construction and the materials of which they are made, whereas in the other, it depends on the construction alone. In the former, such as the violin, the harpsichord and the bell, the quality of the matter has an influence on the nature of the sound; because the sound and the different tones depend upon the vibrations which are almost evident to the sight or touch; when as the latter never yield any sound but in consequence of their dimensions, their apertures, their chinks and their stops, by the means of which the tonic parts of the air are put in agitation. Thus the softest as well as the hardest metals, ivory, horn, wood, and even pasteboard will in this case produce nearly the same effects; and this phenomenon, however strange it may appear, is found to be true by experience. The reason of this is that the sound proceeding from the greatest part of wind instruments, particularly tubes or pipes, is not owing to the sensible vibrations of the matter of which they are composed. The vibration of these may be interrupted, rendered dull, and wholly stopped by a hard pressure and several other means, and yet there shall be no sensible change in the strength or nature of the sound of the instrument. There may perhaps be some very minute alterations, and some materials may be better than others for the construction of these instruments; but these nice distinctions are foreign to our present purpose. The organ of the voice of men and of quadrupeds is a chord instrument, according to Dr. Ferrein, but such a one as the wind causes to vibrate in the same as the bow acts upon the violin.

However, as there are but two vocal chords belonging to the Glottis, and which appear to be of the same length; it is plain that

that they are not sufficient to produce the multiplicity of acute and grave sounds, of which the human voice is capable, or at least unless they are rendered longer or shorter, or, which is the same thing, unless they become more or less tense. But their length cannot be changed, except by means of distension or contraction, whence all the difference between grave and acute tones must be owing to the greater or less tension of the tendinous fibres of the glottis; and the air which comes from the lungs into the wind-pipe, and which grazes against the narrow chink which is formed thereby, will not produce tones more or less acute, but in proportion as these fibres or strings which it puts in vibration, shall be more or less tense, and by that means occasion vibrations more or less quick, which have no dependance on the width or narrowness of the glottis.

This is the theory of Dr. Ferrein, and it now remains to show that it is supported by experiments. This has been shewn by the Doctor, in various manners, and upon divers animals, of which there are a great many witnesses. He takes a wind-pipe with its larynx from the body of an animal, blows therein, and keeps the tendinous fibres of the glottis, which are united like tape, more or less tense, and so makes it give different tones by that means, sometimes high and sometimes low. These tones are likewise different, according to the variety of the wind-pipes that are made use of. Thus you may hear the bellowing of a bull, the squeaking of a hog in pain, &c. and may perfectly distinguish one from the other. And yet there are many parts wanting which are proper to characterize and modify the voice; such as the palate, the teeth, and the lips. Besides the larynx itself is commonly very much mutilated; for in some, the epiglottis is cut away, and every part of the cartilage which surrounds or which covers the glottis and the vocal chords, the better to shew the play and the vibrations of these chords: notwithstanding which, the particular cry of each animal is preserved, and they may be plainly distinguished from one another.

After this, Dr. Ferrein shews that the tendinous tapes or chords which bound the glottis to the right and left, yield a sound like sonorous strings, and have the same properties that they have. He likewise explains by experiments how the vocal chords will render together and separated different tones, and how to accord, for instance, the acute octave of one, with the

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grave or deep octave of another. As also how these chords may be divided longwise, and the manner of sounding their parts, their halves, their thirds, &c.

In a living animal the ends of these chords are connected to the cartilages of the larynx, which either contract or relax their fibres, which the Doctor explains in an anatomical manner, and shews the articulations and the muscles which contribute to these necessary motions; and proceeds so far as to shew in a living man, in what manner we may discover by the touch, not only the reality but the degrees of this motion, and to judge nearly of the different tones which will proceed therefrom. It is by pulling or drawing these same cartilages in his experiments, and by mitigating their natural play, that he causes the tones of the larynx to vary which he makes use of.

There are some who cannot make a proper use of their voice in singing, tho' it is otherwise harmonious, and this is occasioned by the want of an ear for music. But then there are others altogether unfit for musical notes which may be explained by this theory in a very evident manner, since it may be owing to a want of uniformity in the texture, tension, elasticity of these vocal chords, and consequently may produce discords, or may be incommensurable.

To the AUTHOR.

SIR,

I SEE your design in inserting the letter of Augustus Cæsar to the bachelors of Rome, and applaud it. Pray, do me the favour to give a place to the following letter from him to the married men of Rome, and you will farther oblige

SIR,

Yours, &c.

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR to the married Men of Rome; in commendation of their Condition.

THE smallness of your number in proportion to the vast extent of our city, and abundance of criminals of the contrary persuasion, gives you a just title to my love, to my thanks, and my applause; for singularity of virtue amidst a multitude of offenders, raises the value of the merit, and makes the person so much the more illustrious. You only have had regard to my decrees, you only have

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taken

taken care to replenish your country with people, therefore to you alone will posterity be indebted for the *Roman* empire's not being left a prey to the next invader. On your principle our first founders made *Rome* to excel all other nations; for they not only regarded the virtue of its inhabitants, but likewise their number. A *Roman* life falls short of the Divine only in its duration, but you, by following this example of your forefathers, make us to lose the fated mortality of our kind, by giving us a sort of eternity in our children. Thus, without doubt, you comply with the aim and intention of that *first* and greatest Being, who formed us all, and who having divided mankind into two species *male* and *female*, gave to each a mutual and ardent desire of reunion, and moreover blessed that union with a fertility, to which we owe that immortality in our race, which fate has denied to our persons. Nay, if I may build an argument of the excellency of marriage, on our traditional theology, this state has had its charms, even for the gods themselves, who standing in no need of our helps for the perpetuity of their beings, have nevertheless made use of them to give a strong proof of the natural excellence and pleasure of a conjugal propagation, imitating therefore thus the gods and your forefathers, you will receive from your posterity, that honour and that deference you now pay to your progenitors, since they will have from you an empire, with the same ornaments your forefathers delivered it to you. I would fain have from these marriage haters but a shadow of a reason, why I should not pronounce a modest wife the greatest of human blessings, and most noble of our desires. She is the safety of that house whose affairs she administers. She is the tender and careful nurse of your children. She is the joy of your health, and your cure and relief in sickness: The partner of your *good* fortune, and comfort in your *bad*. She soothes and breaks the headstrong violence of youth; and tempers the morose austerity of old age. Will any offer to persuade us, that the production and education of children, which are the very images of our bodies, and pictures of our minds, and in whom we see, as it were, our very selves born again, affords not a delight sincere to the last degree? or that it is no satisfaction, when we come to obey the laws of fate, to see a son of our own, to whom we can bequeath those honours, and possessions of our fa-

milies, which we received from our parents? I have here only touched on some of the private benefits of a married life, which however are nothing in comparison of those the public derives from it; to which all good men are accustomed to sacrifice both their interests and inclinations. For what can be of greater use, or more necessary, than to have the public so abound with people, as amply to suffice either for manuring the ground, managing of trade, exercising, as well as improving of arts and sciences in peace; and furnishing supplies to the wars, in the room of those that fall either for the defence or glory of their country; To this therefore, *O men!* (for none but the married can deserve that name) and *fathers* (which I stile you, that I may with justice and pleasure share my public title with you) you owe the applause, the honour, dignities and rewards I have decreed you, and whence you may derive no small profit, and advantage both for your selves and your children. But on the contrary, the batchelors (to whom I shall next descend) as they fondly deviate from the footsteps of their ancestors and yours, so shall they find a much different fate at my hands, both in words and deeds, and this to convince you of the real preference I shall always give you. Farewel.

Of the Discovery of new lymphatic Veins and Arteries, by Dr. Ferrein.

IN times past anatomists were acquainted with no other universal fluid in the animal oeconomy but the blood. However physiologists supposed there were two more, *viz.* the animal spirits, and the viscid juice, or nutritious lymph, which they believed was contained in the extremities of the vessels which served to convey the blood from the centre to the circumference. Some physicians of note afterwards made that ever memorable discovery in anatomy of the lymphatic vessels, and the fluid therein contained. These vessels, in reality, were veins, which receive a limpid liquor from all parts of the body, and by visible trunks, into the reservoir of the chyle, the thoracic canal, &c.

The knowledge of these lymphatic veins allowed room to imagine, that there were arteries of the same kind, designed to receive the serosity of the blood, by leaving the red part in the blood-vessels. *Boerhaave* was the first who gave some authority

thority to this system, by maintaining there ought to be as many different kinds of arteries as there are fluids in a human body. However this opinion was not universally received, for some would acknowledge nothing but what could be made appear by anatomical demonstrations. Besides they naturally concluded, that if the lymphatic arteries had any existence they could not escape the researches of so many famous anatomists who have appeared since this question hath been agitated, especially at a time when the use of the microscope, and anatomical injections were well known.

The advocates for lymphatic arteries replied, that they could not be shewn on account of their extreme minuteness, and because it was very hard to distinguish them from the vessels which contained the blood, for all minute vessels, whatever fluid they contain, when viewed by a microscope, appear nearly of the same colour, and as clear as crystal. But this is only a reason for the probability of its existence, and not of the existence itself.

Hence it appears, that the notion of lymphatic arteries was hitherto nothing more than an hypothesis, which might be made use of to explain known facts; but not to discover any thing which was yet concealed. In a word, anatomy which admits nothing for a real proof but the testimony of the senses, had hitherto left this article undetermined. However we sometimes find sciences have been improved by bold conjectures: and that there are few important discoveries, that the imagination has not slightly touched upon beforehand; of which the question before us is an instance.

Dr. Ferrein has at length discovered and proved the existence of the lymphatic arteries, as also of new lymphatic veins which accompany them. He looked upon the notion of these arteries as an hypothesis without foundation, when he observed on the inside of the *Uterus* a kind of a whitish, extremely fine velvet substance, which he examined at different times and in different conditions. These observations compared with each other made him conclude that this velvet substance was nothing else but a texture of lymphatic vessels, as well arteries as veins. But this was very far from amounting to an anatomical demonstration. He afterwards perceived a set of vessels on the

top of a dog's eye, which surprised him. There were a considerable number of fine tubes ramified in the manner of arteries and veins, and full of a fluid which seemed to be of the lymphatic kind. They appeared to be quite different from the lymphatic veins already known, which gave him occasion to suppose they were the arteries in question. He perceived the like tubes upon another occasion, but it was impossible for him to trace them to their origin, and to clear up the difficulties which arose in his mind. He therefore had recourse again to the *Uterus*, and made fresh attempts to unveil the secret which nature had concealed for so long a time. The extreme fineness of these vessels did not prevent him from discovering what they were, and that they had ramifications exactly resembling those of common arteries. However it was not without a great deal of trouble that the doctor came at length to be certain of their real nature.

But the chief difficulty remained, which was the best manner of demonstrating his discovery to others. He had observed that semi-transparent objects seen through a glass which magnified greatly, generally appeared more distinct upon a black ground than upon brighter colours. Hence he called to mind the *Uvea*, a tunic of the eye so called, and thought it would be proper to shew the diaphanous vessels which are dispersed thereon. For this purpose the *Uvea* of children is better than that of grown persons; and the *Uvea* of blue or bluish eyes is preferable to that of the black. He therefore took the eye of a child of six years old out of its orbit about twenty four hours after its death. He then raised the anterior part of the *Cornea* to bring the *Choroides* and the *Uvea* into sight; he then viewed these two membranes directly forward with a glass whose focus was of five lines. The *Choroides* appeared to be full of a large quantity of blood-vessels, at the same time that the *Uvea* has none at all, but there was a prodigious number of whitish transparent vessels, which he did not doubt were the lymphatic arteries so long sought after. Thus at length he was enabled to shew their existence to others, and demonstrate their origin, their progress, and their ramifications, like those of the blood-arteries, and disposed in a manner not less wonderful. However he thinks those

glasses

glasses whose focus's are six or eight lines are most proper to make these observations.

He likewise observes, that a fine injection made with force into the internal carotid artery, will pass more or less into the new lymphatic vessels of the *Uvea*, which will then appear in the form of blood-vessels; the matter of the injection first makes its way into the artery which accompanies the optic nerve; then into the small arteries that enter into the *Sclerotica*, afterwards into the arterial circle, and at length into some of the lymphatic arteries. The new lymphatic veins pass under the arterial circle and runs into the blood-veins of the *Choroides*, which may be easily seen after they have been injected in a proper manner, but it requires some skill and experience to bring it about, as well as a great force. However all the discoveries are in substance as follow.

I. The *Choroides* considered independently of the black substance with which it is covered, is of a very lively red, especially in children, on account of the prodigious number of blood-vessels therein. But it is quite otherwise with the *Uvea*, for it hath none at all that are visible.

II. The internal surface of the *Uvea* has a black covering, which parts very easily from it, when the eye of a dead subject is faded.

III. When the *Uvea* is examined against the light, after the black covering is gone, the texture of it is always observed to be transparent in blue or bluish eyes, such as children generally have, and opaque in black eyes.

IV. Between the *Sclerotica* and the *Choroides*, a very distinct annular ring has been discovered, which may be easily separated from both these membranes. It is formed of a greyish substance, and it surrounds the *Choroides* circularly near the great circle of the *Uvea*. Dr. Ferrein hath named it the ring of the *Choroides*.

V. The internal carotid produces a small trunk which follows the optick nerve. When this trunk reaches the orbit of the eye it sends out small arteries, which afterwards pierce the *Sclerotica*.

VI. After this, most of these arteries are divided into two branches, one of which is spread on the external *Lamina* of the *Choroides*, and the other proceeds separately to the internal *Lamina*, where it may be made appear by the help of injections and glasses. Nothing can be more wonderful than the net-work formed by

the reunion of their different ramifications. Some of them pass under the ring of the *Choroides*, and in part pass on to accompany the fibres of the ciliary ligament, as far as the edge of the crystalline.

VII. Among the small arteries that enters the *Sclerotica*, we may often see two which advance between the *Sclerotica* and the *Choroides*, and proceed to form the arterial circle. This circle in a man is between the *Choroides* and the circumference of the *Uvea*.

An Account of the People to the North of Hudson's Streights, in North America. By our English Navigators.

TO the account before given by *Charlevoix*, it will not be improper to add an account of the people to the north of *Hudson's* streights. They are called *Eskimaux* by our navigators, but they seem to differ from them in one or two particulars.

These people are of a brown complexion, broad-faced, with black eye-brows and hair which is very thick, cut regularly round the forehead, and reaching to their shoulders: some had it tied in knots on each side of their temples, and some of these more advanced in years had whiskers: but one that was seen among them had a short beard. Their eyes are small and brown, their nose and lips large, and they have very good teeth. They are tall, lusty, strait-limbed, but not very fat, and their hands and feet are small. They are covered all over with seal or deer-skins except their face and hands. These skins have the hair on, and they are rendered soft and pliable by dressing. They have short frocks which reach below their hips, with flaps that hang down about eight inches before and behind. The sleeves come down to their wrists, and the hood or capuchin which is of one piece with the frock, is to put over the head. The frock is without any slit or opening either before or behind, and there is a border round the hood next the face. There is also a border at the bottom of the frock and at the hands, which are of a lighter colour than the rest of the frock. The frock itself is made up of several pieces which are of different colours, and so put together as to appear to the best advantage, and yet at first sight they seem to be all of a piece. They have open-kneed breeches made of the same materials as the frock, with a broad waistband and borders

ders round the knees, in the seams of which are placed short black hairs doubled so as to make a streak. Sometimes there are two streaks at about an inch distance. There is the same contrivance where the borders of the frock are sewed on. Their breeches have no slit either before or behind, and there are strings to the waistband which draws it up close round the waist. They have boots of Seal or deer-skin which come as high as the knees, the feet and soles of which are made of the hide of a Sea-horse, with the hair taken off. Their sandals are made of Seal-skin with the hair off, and their shoes of the same with the hair on. They all wear sandals, shoes and boots without heels, sewed together with the sinews of deer, and their cloaths are likewise sewed with the same. Sometimes they put the skins of birds in their boots or shoes, with the feathers next their skin. Their gloves are made of skins which are dressed, but without fingers, only there is a cavity for the thumb. Some have high tops reaching almost to the elbow, while others come no higher than the wrist: both are trimmed with the skin of a fox, or some other beast. Another part of their dress is made of bladders, cut into a proper shape, and joined together with a neat double seam. There is no hood or capuchin to this, nor any opening either before or behind; and consequently must be put over the head, being secured from tearing by a border round the neck. It reaches only to the waist, and behind there is a slip of whalebone sewed, perhaps to fasten it with the rim of the canoe in which they row, to prevent the water from coming in in rough weather.

Their canoes are shaped like a shuttle, and are about eighteen feet in length, and three feet in breadth in the middle. The prow is broader than the stern, but they both terminate in narrow points. They are made of ribs, and pieces which run fore and aft to hold them together. These ribs and pieces are of pine, and are well united together with slips of whalebone; and over all there is a case of skins without the hair, which looks like parchment. This is sewed together with strong seams, and there is only an opening in the middle of the upper part of the canoe for a person to get in to sit, and then he fills it up. There is a hoop or rim about three inches high round about the opening, in which they sit at the bottom of the boat with a skin under them. Their whole bo-

dy as far as the pit of the stomach is within the boat.

They are so dextrous in the management of these canoes, that they will paddle at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, looking at the same time towards the place they are going to. They move nothing but their arms and shoulders, and hold their double-bladed paddle with both hands. It is about eight feet long and is tipped with bone having two knobs above the blades to prevent the water running on their hands, when they dip the contrary blade into the water which they do alternately. These knobs give them likewise better hold, and prevent their hands from slipping.

As they paddle about a ship, they cry out *Shootcock*, which signifies whalebone, which they will barter for hatchets, saws, files, knives and needles. The ship's crew may buy their cloths for knives and bits of iron hoops, for they are very fond of iron; for without this they are forced to make use of bone. They will bring cloaths as well as whalebone in their canoes to sell, and will even part with those off their backs and go home almost naked. They have their fishing-tackle made fast to one side of the canoe, and there is a hollow place on the top to lay seals flesh which they eat raw.

The women are as strongly made as the men, only their complexion is more of a copper colour. Their features are softer, their hair kept in better order, their eyes are black, and some have their hair tied up and some not. Their dress is much the same as the mens, only their hoods are much larger, with flaps before and behind. In these they carry their sucking children, as also in the tops of their boots, which perhaps some have them made large for that purpose; for they reach quite up to the hips and stand out being stiffened with whalebone. They are made of the hide of a *Sea-horse*. These come to trade in large boats which will hold forty persons, which are a mixture of women, girls and boys. They are desirous of every thing they see, and make a confused noise with their shouting and talking. They bring whalebone and skins to barter with, and like the men, will sell the cloaths off their backs. The boys trade with small arrows, models of bows and canoes. If that which one expected was given to another, the disappointed woman would blush, roll her eyes and lick her lips.

lips. They all lick whatever they get or purchase.

The people of *Greenland* which lies farther north seem to be of the same original as the *Eskimaux*, only they differ in stature, being not so tall. They have black hair, are broad-faced, have their lips turned up, and are of the colour of ripe olives. The women stain their faces with blue and black streaks, which colours are let into the skin by pricking it with a sharp bone, in such a manner that it never wears out, and there is a great resemblance between them and the *Samoeids* and *Laplanders*. Their dress is nearly the same as that of the *Eskimaux*, and they are like them very active and strong. They are very courageous, and generally desperate, for rather than be taken by the sailors they would sometimes throw themselves down rocks and mountains. They are extremely thievish, treacherous and revengeful, nor will any kindness or fair-dealing win their hearts. When they have been well used and treated, they will shoot and sling stones, and kill those very persons from whom they have received benefits. However, they seem to be quick of apprehension, for if they have not seen what is enquired after they wink or cover their eyes; and when they don't understand the question they will stop their ears. They are great admirers of music, and they will keep time with their voice, hands and feet. Their religion, if any, seem to respect the sun, for when they barter for any thing they will hold their hands up towards the sun and cry *Yotan*; nor will they come near till some of the sailors do the like. Those that have gone far into the country have found strange ill-contrived images, with the bones of beasts near them. In the winter time they retire from the sea-side into the warm valleys, where they have caves at the foot of a hill, round like an oven, close one to another, and which communicate with each other by internal passages. Their doors are low and round and open to the south, and they dig trenches to drain the water which falls from the hills. Sometimes part of the houses stand out of the cave, and then they build them with the ribs of whales, instead of poles, and cover them with Seal-skins. One part of the floor is a little raised which they strow with moss to sleep on. In the time of fishing they have tents which they remove from place to place in their largest boats. These are only four poles which stand at a distance

below, and meet at the top and are covered with Seal-skins. They are fond of knives, needles, little pieces of iron, &c. and for these they will part their cloaths, arrows and boats. Their garments are made of Seal and other skins; as also of bird-skins with the down and feathers on, wearing the hair-side outwards in summer and inwards in winter, at which time likewise they wear two or three suits one upon another. For thread they use the sinews of beasts and their needles are made of fish-bones. The women have not the least sense of modesty, and according to the report of the sailors who have tried them, are very free of their favours.

Their boats or canoes are made with a great deal of art, and are constructed with whale-fins, which we commonly call whale-bone. Pieces of this about an inch thick and as much broad, run all the length from prow to poop. These boats are from ten to twenty feet long, and are made like a weaver's shuttle, sharp at both ends. The pieces of bone are sewed fast together with strong sinews, and are covered with Seal-skins. There are ribs run across the boat to keep the sides asunder, and to make the hole in the covering where the rower sits. They have a deck made of the same materials, which is closely fastened to the sides, and in the midst of it is a round hole just large enough to admit a man, who when he goes to sea sits therein, stretching out his feet forward into the hollow of the boat. His frock or loose upper garment closes up the hole so exactly that no water can enter into the boat. The sleeves of his frock are tied close to his wrists and its neckband to his neck, and his hood or capuchin, which seems to be made of bladders, encloses his body in such a manner that if his boat overturns, no part of his skin can be wet but his hands and face. They have but one oar which is six feet long and six inches broad at either end. This serves him as well to balance his canoe as to put it in motion. With this only he darts along with such exceeding swiftness that a boat with ten oars cannot keep him company. They catch their fish by striking them with long darts strongly barbed, at the contrary end of which there are bladders fastened, which occasions the fish when he is struck to spend himself with struggling to get under water, by which means they are easily taken. Besides their canoes, they have large boats to remove their tents and other utensils, as also to carry their fish. These are

are thirty or forty feet long, and have ten seats and upwards for the rowers.

The Case of a distressed Family, in a Letter to the Author.

SIR,

PRAY spare me a page of your Magazine, to state some facts which it is fit the public should be acquainted with, and which may awaken in the minds of the humane and beneficent, sentiments that may be grateful to the great God whom we adore, and worthy of the holy religion we profess.

A poor woman some days ago went to a bakers in this neighbourhood to buy a loaf for her children, but the price of bread being unexpectedly raised, she found her little stock insufficient for the purpose, and after making words, with the baker, for an abatement, she was obliged to go away without the bread. On considering however the deplorable state of her children, who were crying for want, she returned to the baker's window, took a loaf and carried it off in her apron. This the man perceiving followed her home and charged her with theft. The poor woman cried, and on her knees confessed the fact, but said she did intend to pay him as soon as she could raise the money, and that she should not have taken the loaf in that manner, but her children had had no bread for several days. *'Tis false,* (says he with some emotion, and seeing a pot boiling over the fire) *you can, I see, find money for meat though not for bread.* She assured him it was not butcher's meat, but something she had got of a neighbour to feed her children with, and endeavoured to prevent his looking into the pot: he, however was determined to be satisfied, and upon examination found it was a Dog skinned and boiling, for their dinner; and on inquiry he also found that this was the third dog they had thus dressed for their subsistence. The generous baker, struck with the calamitous and wretched situation of the poor woman and her family, not only gave her the loaf but made a gathering for her among his neighbours, and money enough has been collected to lift them out of their distress.

These poor creatures, whose modesty will not permit them to beg, and who are silently sinking under the weight of their woes, ought to be sought after and relieved: and this the clergy would do well to recommend to their rich neighbours,

and to encourage and assist them in the undertaking.

Let it be considered, I beseech you, that the wretched have a right to the protection of the rich, whose hands providence hath filled with plenty that they may distribute to those who are in distress. The poor have a right to our regard by the law of nature; by the law of God and man, as well as by the covenants and compacts of society, and he who locks up his iron heart and iron chest, and withholds relief from any person's languishing and dying for want, is accessory to that person's murder. This claims some consideration from people of fortune, and this duty and many others, which people of affluence too little attend to, gave foundation perhaps to that expression of our Saviour's, *that it was easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven.*

Canterbury, March 5, 1757.

The CENTINEL. March 3d, 1757.

Excubat, exercetque vices, quod cuique tuendum est. VIRG.

AFTER having exhibited some specimens of my moral and intellectual faculties, in divers little essays on different subjects, which have been favourably received by the public, I shall now endeavour to entertain my readers with a variety of intelligence which I have either gathered from my own perception, or received from my subordinate centries, stationed in different parts of this metropolis.

In the first place, I must give the corporation of *Bath* to understand that I have watched their waters, and, notwithstanding the late experiments of some ingenious chymists, I do, from repeated observations aver, that they are seldom or never entirely free from brimstone. I likewise know, from undoubted authority, that the said waters owe great part of their reputation to the energetic endeavours of many honest gentlemen from *Ireland*, who resort to that place for their diversion, and out of mere charity take pains to mend the breed of the *British* nation. The art of gaming has been for some time past at a very low ebb in this retreat of the *beau monde*: what between the pressing act, the

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accidents of the road, and the vigilance of the civil magistrate, the confederacy is reduced to a miserable remnant. Standing upon an eminence in the neighbourhood of London, and extending my far-shooting vision towards the celebrated wells in *Somersetshire*, I could perceive no eminent artist in actual operation; some pillage was gleaned by a lank Teutonian, a decayed templar, and an half-witted apothecary; but, the reapers were not equal to the harvest. I beheld, not without particular pleasure, my old acquaintance *Ajax* fauntering upon the south parade, with all the marks of internal peace and satisfaction; this venerable veteran was once a hero of the first rank in the world of adventure; and like his namesake in the *Iliad*, could throw with more force and dexterity, than any two modern pretenders; he seemed to enjoy the laurels he had gained, and far from weeping like *Alexander*, because he could not conquer another world, he appears contented with a comfortable share of this, which is already in his possession. I was particularly pleased to see with what reverence and respect he was treated by all the people of sentiment and fashion; he retires like an *emeritus professor*, and puts me in mind of *Entellus* in the *Æneid*, that old warrior of athletic memory, who in his old age, demolished the bully *Dares*, knocked down an ox, and assumed the motto, *hic victor celsus artemque repono*.

I should have made further remarks upon this scene of gallantry and amusement, had not my intention been diverted by a whispering dialogue, which intruded itself on my hearing from the purlieus of *Bond-street*: turning my eyes to that quarter, I perceived the sprightly *Cleanthe* in close conference with the gay *Lorenzo*: it was now the dusk of the evening, they stood in the porch together, and by that part of the discourse which I overheard, it too plainly appeared that he had persuaded her to abandon her family; she knew he was a libertine, captious, inconstant, and loose in his morals: but she loved his person, over-rated her own beauty and discretion, and resolved to trust herself in his hands, on the strength of a vain promise which he had no intention to perform; but providence interposed in a hard shower; *Lorenzo* going in quest of an hackney coach, was apprehended by a constable for a riot on the preceding night, and *Cleanthe* escaped impending ruin.

The following report has been made by

one of my deputies, who attends all the card assemblies at the court end of the town.

February 14, half an hour past eleven.
 'Present at a rout at lady *Ruffle's*—
 'small company, not exceeding two hundred—engaged at whist with her ladyship—played deep—obliged to have all my eyes about me—conversation turned upon a divorce, sued for by a certain gentleman against his wife—
 'lady *Ruffle* very severe upon the vicious inclinations of such bold huffies—I told her such discourse was the only unfashionable thing about her ladyship—Mr. *Glimpse* who sat opposite to her, seemed to approve of her remarks with extraordinary warmth—Mrs. *Glimpse*, my partner, smiled with a languishing eye upon colonel *Strumbalo*, who stood behind my chair—perceived her ladyship at work under the table—slipped my hand softly into her lap, and conveyed to my own pocket the nine of diamonds and the inclosed billet.'

Inchanting creature,

A thousand years are elapsed since our last parting—Leave the cold arms of a dull, insipid, lifeless husband, and fly to the embrace of your adorer,

STREPHON.

A coach will be in waiting at the usual time and place.

The knights of the round table have been for some time in close divan upon the fate of A——B——'Child Rowland' to the dark tower came—he smelled the blood of a *British* man.' The betts run upon his falling backwards or forwards, to the right or to the left, upon receiving the stroke of justice. There is something truly mysterious and antique in the deliberations of these worthies. One of the most solemn rites in the religion of the *Druids*, was the human sacrifice; when the sacred blow was struck, those venerable flamens prognosticated good or evil from the convulsions of the victim, and the streaming of his blood. The knights of the round table seem to inherit the superstition of their fathers. There is even a strong affinity between their order and the *Druidical* institution. They too consist of lawgivers and bards; they perform rites that are concealed from the vulgar: their betts are so many pretences to prescience; they delight in human sacrifice, and cut down their oaks with a golden sickle.

My

My intelligencer at the *Smyrna* modestly represents, that his furtout is becomethreadbare, and solicits a change of apparel, together with an augmentation to his appointment, as he pays an extraordinary price for his coffee. He says the politicians have been very quiet in their lucubrations, and unanimous in their measures, since the last dispute they were obliged to maintain with a furious interloper who appeared with a long sword and a black tye periwig. That projector had formed a new system of his own, and was so cholerick in his altercation, that they were afraid of cultivating his acquaintance. Finding them averse to his notions, he soon abandoned the place, and attached himself to another society. Within these few months, however, they have effected a wonderful alteration among the princes of *Europe*. His P—— majesty who was lately a tyrant, a *Machiavel*, a fool and a bully, without any solid foundation of courage or power, is now universally acknowledged the greatest, the best, the most powerful and heroic prince in *Christendom*. The empress queen, who t'other day could eat him at a breakfast, he can now swallow at one mouthful; and the *Russians* who were formerly honoured as bears, are at present despised as badgers.

My clerk at the *Bedford*, has taken notes of some judicious hints on theatrical pieces, thrown out by the hypercritics of the place. The petty juries of criticism have brought in their verdict *damned stuff*, against all the productions of the season; and the committee of taste has reported, that except Mr. *Patrick Macmahony* * and *Tim Sillabub*, all the writers of the present age are grubs and rascals.

At *Batson's*, the debates have lately turned on a very curious case in physiology; two physicians being called to a consultation, differed in opinion, and after some acrimonious expressions, one made application to the other's nose. The passive doctor discovered no emotion at this assault, and thence the aggressor concluded that the nose was one of those parts in the

human fabric, which had neither *sensibility* nor *irritability*. The question gave rise to a very warm dispute which had like to have introduced a set of experiments that might have proved decisive. One of the disputants insisted upon its being a sensible organ, and to illustrate his assertion, sneezed in the face of his antagonist, who said he did not value his argument a pinch of snuff. A third said he would not pretend to affirm that every doctor's nose was a sensible feature; but, he could smell a rat, and believed this affair would stink in the nostrils of the whole faculty. The debates were interrupted by a peace-officer, who gave the assailant to understand, that doctor *Twattle* had procured a warrant against him for an assault and battery, and that he (the constable) had got scent of him in consequence of the plaintiff's directions.

The centinels from the theatre in *Covent Garden*, have petitioned for a double allowance of geneva, on account of the coldness of the weather and the thinness of the audience.

An Account of the LAPLANDERS, from Mr. Outhier, and other Authors of the best Credit.

THE stature of the *Laplanders* is under the middle size, there being few who exceed five feet in height. They have a wide mouth, a flat face, a pointed chin, a large head, gummy red eyes and their cheeks fall inward. They have a rough, staring beard, their hair is short and strait, and generally of a very dark colour. They have a broad breast and a flat belly, but they are very nimble, and will climb trees and rocks very readily. Their arms are so strong that they will string a bow which other men cannot bend. Their women have a tolerable good complexion, and some of them are so fresh coloured, one would take them to be painted. They always stoop as they walk, and never live long out of their own country. They are great cowards, and therefore are never employed as soldiers; and yet they are hasty, revengeful and cruel; and even the women themselves will fly in the face of a man, when they think they are affronted. These people are so idle, that those that live in a part of the country where the soil is good, will not be at the pains of cultivating it. Nor yet will they go a hunting till

* It is supposed that the author has in this passage artfully couched a compliment to an intimate friend of his and to himself, and accordingly it is understood that by Mr. Macmahony is meant the Little Lank Hibernian Poet, and that under the name of Tib Sillabub he has feelingly typified himself.

they are obliged by hunger. However, they are not thievish like other barbarous northern nations, for which reason their huts are never shut up. Besides they are civil to strangers, and are very charitable to those in want.

When Mr. Outhier was among them in 1737, he saw some of their huts. These are built with poles from twelve to fifteen feet high, one end of which they fix in the ground, and make a circle with them all, about twelve feet in diameter. These poles meet at the top which gives the hut the shape of a cone. They cover these poles in part with pieces of old cloth, and the skins of Rain-deer. The top is always open and serves for a chimney, for they make their fires in the middle of their hut. Here they pass their winter, very poorly cloathed, and have very often no other bed than the snow. When they change their habitations, they carry their rags and their Rain-deer skins along with them, leaving the poles standing, for there are others ready fixed in all parts of the forests. We have seen several of these huts that were thus abandoned. One of the families we met with consisted of about twelve persons, and the two others of about five or six. When we came to lodge at *Purainen*, the court belonging to the house was quite full of *Laplanders*, with their sledges full of merchandizes, that is, Cod and other dried fish, and the skins of Rain-deer. These poor wretches lay in the middle of the court in sledges with their goods in very severe cold weather, among whom there was a child not above a year old. A few days after, we saw a large company of *Laplanders* in their pulkaes, followed by sledges full of merchandizes; and the following days some of them came into our rooms without knocking, and falling upon their knees, asked for charity in long discourses of which we understood nothing but *Jesou Christou*. After we had given them a piece of money they went to the master of the house and bought brandy; which having drank, they sung and skipped about the court with all their might; but there was no manner of harmony in their singing.

On *January* the 20th, there was a fair at *Jukas Jerfwi*, 150 miles north of *Tornea*, to which the people of this last town went in crowds. They travel as far as *Pello* in sledges, drawn by horses, and the rest of the way by Rain-deer. In the place where the fair is kept, there are a great

number of shops belonging to those people where they lodge. These shops which are deserted all the rest of the year make up the village of *Jukas Jerfwi* with the church and the minister's house. Here the townsmen of *Tornea* carry on a trade with the *Laplanders* with bottles of brandy, syrup of sugar and sea biscuits. The *Laplanders* in exchange give them stock-fish and other dried fishes, the skins and the dried flesh of Rain deer, Bear and Fox-skins of different colours, with the furs of Martins and Ermins.

The Rain-deer are a sort of stags with very large branched horns, the tops of which bend forward like a bow. These animals serve for different uses, for they eat their flesh, which would be very good if it had not a faintish taste. The *Laplanders* hang it up till it is dry, and by that means it will keep a great while. Their sinews are employed in sowing the planks of their boats together. The milk serves them for food, and they make cheese of it which is very good. The skins serve to make garments of, especially those of the younger sort whose hair is very long. All the *Laplanders*, *Finlanders*, and even some of the *Swedes* have garments of these skins, which they call *Lapmudes*. The hairy side is outward, and they line it with some other skin, with the fur inwards. The skins of the old Rain-deer serve to make stockings or rather boots, with the hair on the outside. They are very warm and proper to walk with on the snow in the winter time.

They employ Rain-deer for travelling in those places where horses are of little or no use, which is in all the northern part of this continent. Some travellers tell us, among many other fables they have invented of the *Laplanders*, that if you whisper in their ears what place you design to go to, they understand what you say. But such absurdities as these are not worth mentioning. However, they will travel very fast with the sledges, tho' they are not very strong. Their usual pace in beaten tracks is about seventy-five miles a day. But in a road not beaten where the snow is soft, they can scarce drag the sledge along. When the animal is tired his master looses him from the sledge to let him feed on the white moss which lies under the snow. This is their principal nourishment, which they come at by removing the snow from it with their feet; so that a traveller in these journies has nothing to do but carry some provisions for himself in the sledge
However,

However, there are some parts of this country quite bare and naked, and then he is obliged to fill the vacant parts of the sledge with wood. The *Laplanders* have a wonderful dexterity in keeping those sledges upright, which would otherwise overturn every now and then.

The CONNOISSEUR, by Mr. Town, Critic and Censor General, in four Volumes. Baldwin, pr. 12s.

THESE Essays, as appears in the conclusion, were written by two gentlemen, who agreed between themselves to join stocks, and set up a partnership in wit. In their last paper there is a passage, which cannot but be highly pleasing to every reader of a liberal turn: 'These our joint labours, say they, would have soon broke off abruptly, if either had been too fondly attached to his own little conceits, or if we had conversed together with the jealousy of a rival, or the complaisance of a formal acquaintance, who smiles at every word that is said by his companion. Nor could this work have been so long carried on, with so much cheerfulness and good humour, on both sides, if the *Two* had not been as closely united, as the two students, whom the *Spectator* mentions, as recorded by *Terræ filius*, at *Oxford*, to have but one mind, one pen, one chamber, and one hat.' Here is a picture of two ingenious minds; untainted with little jealousies about fame, which are too common among wits as well as beauties.

The Friendship of two ladies in the play discovers itself to be tinged too strongly with self-love, "Do, my Dear, let me adjust that patch--and let me settle your cap for you--there--the creature looked as pretty as an angel before." In like manner an author, who could not bear a brother near the throne, might have been for altering a sentiment in one part of his friend's essay, a stroke of wit, a turn of humour, or a lively expression in another place, merely because it was elegant before: but among these Gentlemen, there was no avarice of sense or fame; they do not separate their performances, but tell us, that they have not only joined in the work taken altogether, but almost in every single paper. From this harmony, between two men of genius, has resulted a composition variegated with wit, humour, taste, and elegance throughout four Volumes.

It were to be wished, that every pair, who either have already, or hereafter may give the public their joint labours, would imitate the *TWO* in the *Connoisseur*, and then instead of having the productions of malevolence, private pique, and injurious reflections, we should peruse good sense, enlivened by the touches of two liberal and judicious writers; we should not have a confederacy in dullness and detraction, but a coalition of just and lively sentiments in each periodical publication.

The description of Mr. *Town*, considered in the *plural*, or rather the *dual number of the Greeks*, is both ingenious and diverting. 'Mr. *Town* is a fair, black, middle-sized, very short man. He is about thirty years of age, and not more than four and twenty. He is a student of the law, and a batchelor of physic. He was bred at the university of *Oxford*, where having taken no less than three degrees, he looks down on many learned professors his inferiors; yet having been there but little longer than to take the first degree of batchelor of arts, it has more than once happened, that the Censor General of all *England* has been reprimanded by the censor of his college, for neglecting to furnish the usual essay, or, in the collegiate phrase, the Theme of the week.'

This short quotation may serve as a specimen of the humour of our authors, which is all through their work, lively and refined. It were to be wished that these gentlemen had sometimes selected subjects of a more permanent nature than the transitory town talk of the day, the fugitive objects of an hour's attention, and the evanescent paragraphs and advertisements in the news-papers. To these we find allusions not infrequent: and there is in general rather too much notice taken of harlots, bloods, rakes, orator *Henley*, &c. However, nothing is disgusting in their hands, and whenever they are cleansing the *Augæan* stables of this metropolis, it must be acknowledged that they 'toss about their dung with an air of gracefulness.' Besides, these essays will serve hereafter to give a lively picture of the customs and ideas, that prevailed in *London* (a place ever fruitful of vice and folly) during Mr. *Town's* literary administration.

If the bounds of the Magazine would permit us, we should lay before our readers a specimen of their abilities under three different heads, to wit, their serious stile, their pleasantry, and their exhibition

of character. With regard to the first, we should perhaps make an extract from their essay on the public fast, occasioned by the earthquake at *Lisbon*; in the second, our choice would be difficult, because variety would distract it; and for the third, we should be inclined to quote the character of *Cramwell*, whose ruling passion is fixed on eating, and likewise that of lady *Humkin*, described in Sir *Aaron*'s letter to be a female *Quixote* in musical entertainments.

An Extract, however, from the latter, we imagine, must entertain our readers, 'What makes this rage after cat-gut more irksome and intolerable to me is, that I have not myself the least idea of what they call Taste, and it almost drives me mad to be pestered with it. I am a plain man, and have not the least Spice of a *Connoisseur* in my composition; yet nothing will satisfy my wife, unless I appear as fond of such nonsense as herself, About a month ago she prevail'd on me to attend her to the opera, when every dying fall made her expire, as well as lady *Townly*; while the performance had a quite different effect upon me, who sat dumb with confusion, most musical, most melancholy, at her elbow. When we came home again, she seemed as happy as harmony could make her; but I must own, that I was all discord, and most heartily vexed at being made a fool in publick. Well, my dear, said she, how do you like the opera?—Zoons, madam, I would as soon be dragged thro' an horse-pond, as go to an opera with you again—Oh! fie, but you must be delighted with the *Mingotti*—the devil. Well, I am sorry for it, Sir *Aaron*, —but I find you have no ear—Ear, madam! I had rather cut off my ears than suffer them to make me an idiot.—To this she made no reply, but began a favourite opera tune, and after taking a tour round the room like one of the singers, left me alone. What method, Mr. *Town*, shall I pursue, to cure my wife of this musical phrensy? I have some thoughts of holding weekly a burlesque *Roratorio*, composed of mock-airs, with grand accompaniments of the jews-harp, wooden-spoons, and marrowbones and cleavers, on the sameday with my wife's concert: I have also a strong rough voice, which will enable me to roar out *Bum-per Squire Jones, Roast Beef*, or some other *English* ballad, whenever she begins

to trill forth her melodious airs in *Italian*.'

There is a circumstance peculiar to these writers, in which they entirely differ from their brother essayists: *viz.* the translations of the motto's, which, in general, are selected by others from previous translators, and frequently the circumstances of coincidence with the subject are lost in the translation. To prevent this, Messrs. *Town*, instead of a literal version, have given us a paraphrase of their own, adapted with humour and spirit to modern ideas and manners. Of this additional embellishment, the two following specimens will serve to give a tolerable notion to those who have not yet seen the *Connoisseur*.

*Nunc & campus, & aræ,
Lenosque sub noctem susurri
Composita repetantur Hora.*

Now *Venus* in *Vauxhall* her altar rears,
While fiddles drown the music of the spheres.

Now girls hum out their loves to ev'ry tree,
'Young Jockey is the lad, the lad for me.'

*Aureus axiserat, temo aureus, aurea summa
Curvatura rota, radiorum argenteus ordo;
Per Jaga Chrysolithi, positæque ex ordine
Gemmae.*

Here on a fair-one's head-dress sparkling
sticks,

Swinging on silver springs, a coach and
six:

There on a sprig, or slop'd pompon you
see

A charriot, sulky, chaise, or vis-a-vis.

These two instances are not selected, because they are the best: amidst such a number that would be hard to determine; but merely to give an idea of their manner to those who have not yet perused the work. We shall conclude this article with congratulating the authors on their having finished so laborious a task, and with wishing them the full enjoyment of the success and reputation, which their work justly deserves.

*The AUTHOR, a Comedy of two Acts;
written by Mr. Foote, and printed for
Messrs. Vaillant and Franklin. Price 1s.*

BEfore we give our opinion of this piece, we must beg leave to present to the perusal of our readers the following trans-

translation of a fable from *la Fontaine*, written by a friend to this work, which, though very short of elegance of the original, will serve to give the mere *English* reader some idea of *La Fontaine's* manner.

TRANSLATION.

A N aged Miller and his stripling son,
A youth, who scarce thro' fifteen years
had run,
(I've somewhere read—'tis in—no matter
where)—
Went forth to sell their *Jack-ass* at a fair,
But left fatigu'd and batter'd on the way,
His strength should fail him and his flesh
decay,
They bind the beast; then take the sluggish
load
On their own backs, and trudge along the
road.
Their laughter rises at the merry fact;
'What idiot scene has folly now to act?
'To charge themselves with such an heavy
mass!
'The quadruped is not the greatest ass.'
With this rebuke the simple Miller fore
Lays down the beast and sets him on all four.
The *ass*, whose taste the modern fashions
please,
Who, like a bean, loves trav'ling at his ease,
Brays forth his grief—regardless of his moan
The Boy ascends; the fire walks on alone.
Three warm substantial tradesmen then ap-
pear,
Struck with th' unseemly sight--- 'so! ho!
what's here?
'Get down, young rogue, what must you
ride at ease,
'While your poor father crawls on knock-
ing knees,
'A grey-beard lackey to adorn your state!
'Dismount you brat, and ease his feeble
gait.'
To please this train, the boy resigns his place,
And follows father with unequal pace.
When lo! three women--- 'tis a burning
shame
'The pretty child his legs should lame!
'See how he limps!--lord bless his lovely
face!
'While like a bishop, full of pride and grace,
'Th' inhuman brute bestrides his fellow
beast---
'I think he might take up his son at least.'
The Miller then--- 'I'm in the wrong I find,
'Dick,--come hither child--get up behind'

Then a third groupe--- 'these folk must sure
be mad---
'To load a creature---neighbour *Hodge* 'tis
sad.
'The beast will die beneath the clumsy pair,
'They surely mean to sell his skin at fair'.
When thus the Miller:--- 'fruitless were
the strife,
'To gain th' applause o' th' world and of
his wife:
'Howe'er will try'---then both at once alight,
And *Rosinante* trots in chearful plight.
When streight a wag--- 'at ease shall asses
'stalk,
'And matter Miller be oblig'd to walk?
'Since for his sake these folks their shoes
will wear,
'The sluggish animal might keep his chair.'
Gibe on my friend;---as things are come
to pass,
The Miller cries,--- 'I own myself an ass.
'Henceforth I'll guide myself by reason's
laws,
'Careless alike of censure or applause.
'True joy which still from vain opinion flies,
'The self-approving heart alone supplies.'

We have given the above translation, that those of our readers, who are unacquainted with the original, may see what an ingenious use Mr. Foote has made of so fine a writer as *la Fontaine*. His prologue, which may be found among the other pieces of poetry in this Magazine, is well adapted to the stage, and being humorously delivered by him, never failed to make a lively impression on the audience.

With regard to the farce itself, we do not think he has by any means fallen short of his former productions. The primary intention of farce is, and ever ought to be, to promote laughter by scenes of pleasantry. It does not from hence follow that an author has a right to pursue every whimsical caprice that enters into his imagination, or that he is licenced to indulge himself in a frolicsome deviation from nature. Farce is to Comedy what the *caricatura* is to the just and regular designs of portrait-painting: a feature may allowably be exaggerated beyond its due proportion; a cast may be given to the eye; the nose may be represented shapeless, defects may be heightened into enormities, and the drapery may be so fantastically imagined as to give a burlesque appearance to the whole form; but in the general air of the countenance and the figure, there

there must be still a regard to nature, and some touches of resemblance must be preserved to shew that it is not a non-existence, a mere creature of the writer's overheated imagination. The same rule will hold good with regard to the exhibition of farcical personages. Foibles may be enlarged, and even imaginary circumstances may be obtruded, in order to season the ridicule as highly as possible, and to give a kind of grotesque attitude to the portraiture. These touches of bizarre imitation sometimes occur in scenes of comedy, where exactness and truth are more in demand: and we likewise find something of this stile in picturing the manners of the comic romance, which is to comedy, what the sublime epic is to tragedy. This distinction is as old as *Aristotle*, and would in all probability be felt by every reader, had not the *Margites* of *Homer* unfortunately perished. For instances of farcical imitation there is no necessity of pointing out the *Bobadil* of *Johnson*, the *Sir Joseph Wittol* and *Nol Bluff* of *Congreve*, together with many personages of *Shakespeare*. In the mock epic we may reasonably presume that there are many strokes of this overcharged painting in the *Don Quixote* of *Cervantes*, and in *Scarron's* comic romance. In the only writer of deserved estimation in this way among ourselves, it is not difficult to remember lineaments extended beyond their boundaries, without turning over the pages of *Joseph Andrews* and *Tom Jones* for the example; though in general it must be said of Mr. *Fielding* that the strokes of his brush are correct and reserved. If this liberty is taken in compositions of the highest comic, a farce writer may surely be allowed to 'outstep the modesty of nature,' in order to impress the signatures of ridicule more strongly on the mind, and thereby more powerfully to answer the the primary intention of his work, which is to raise a laugh.

Thus then it appears that the farcical portrait-painter is not to depart from nature, but may be allowed to draw larger than the life. This we may suppose was the practice of the satyric and *Attalene* fable among the *Greeks* and *Romans*; though in those pieces the exhibition was rather too particular and personal.

If what has been premised be applied to Mr. *Foote's* performance, we shall find that he has not lost sight of nature, tho' he has whimsically enlarged the linea-

ments of the principal personages. Such a man as *Cadwallader* may be easily conceived to exist in human life, and if we allow the whimsical exaggeration above described, we must acknowledge that his desire of dining with the prince of *Potto-wouski*, and the pleasure of being an *umbra* at the feast, or in his peculiar language an *bobbling whisky*, together with his subsequent account of the manner of sitting cross legs on the floor, of the soup, &c. are strokes of caprice, but of such caprice as irresistibly convulse the auditors with laughter. If there are those who revolt from the pleasantry of these passages, there are not wanting strokes of humour upon real occurrences in life. Such is his account of the dispute between him and his wife concerning his son's education.

Cadwallader. Hold, hold, egad he's a fine, a sensible child; I tell *Becky* he's like her, to keep her in humour; but between you and I he has more sense already, than all her family put together. Hey! *Becky*! is not *Dicky* the picture of you? he's a sweet child! now Mr. *Cape*, you must know, I want to put little *Dicky* to school; now, between—hey! you, hold you, hold, the great use of a school is, hey! egad, for children to make acquaintances that may hereafter may be useful to them: for between you and I, as to what they learn there it does not signify two-pence.

Cape. Not a farthing.

Cad. Does it, hey? now this is our dispute, whether poor little *Dicky*, he's a sweet boy, shall go to Mr. *Quæ-Genus's* at *Edgware*, and make an acquaintance with my young lord *Knap*, the eldest son of the earl of *Frize*, or to Dr. *Ticklepitcher's* at *Barnet*, to form a friendship with young *Stocks*, the rich broker's only child.

Cape. And for which does the lady determine?

Cad. Why I have told her the case; says I, *Becky*, my dear; who knows, if *Dicky* goes to *Quæ-Genus's*, but my lord *Knap* may take such a fancy to him, that upon the death of his father, and he comes to be earl of *Frize*, he may make poor little *Dicky* a member of parliament? hey! *Cape*?

Mrs. Cad. Ay, but then if *Dicky* goes to *Ticklepitcher's* who can tell but young *Stocks*, when he comes to his fortune, may lend him money if he wants it?

Cad.

Cad. And if he does not want it, he won't take after his father.

There are occasionally some other strokes of character perfectly just: but for the true touches of the pencil take the following character of *Vamp* the bookseller.

Vamp. Do so, do so. Books are like women, master *Cape*; to strike they must be well-dressed; fine feathers make fine birds; a good paper, an elegant type, a handsome motto, and a catching title has drove many a dull treatise through three editions—Did you know *Harry Handy*?

Spri. Not that I recollect.

Vamp. He was a pretty fellow; he had his *Latin, ad anguem*, as they say; he would have turn'd you a fable of *Dryden's*, or an epistle of *Pope's* into *Latin* verse in a twinkling; except *Peter Hasty* the Voyage-writer, he was as great a loss to the trade as any within my memory.

Cape. What carry'd him off.

Vamp. A halter; hang'd for clipping and coining, master *Cape*; I thought there was something the matter by his not coming to our shop for a month or two: he was a pretty fellow!

Spri. Were you a great loser by his death?

Vamp. I can't say;—as he had taken to another course of living, his execution made a noise; it sold me seven hundred of his translations, besides his last dying speech and confession; I got it; he was mindful of his friends in his last moments: he was a pretty fellow!

It must be observed, that the title of *THE AUTHOR* amounts almost to a *misnomer*, as he has not any where painted the manners and specific qualities of the gentlemen of the quill. Ideots are in general a sort of game hovering about the marshes and low grounds of *Parnassus*, that are scarcely worth the powder and shot of a true poetical sportsman: and therefore whatever entertainment may have arisen from the acting of *Mrs. Cadwalader*, we must confess we were almost impassive in the perusal of this character.

To conclude, with some omissions, some inadvertencies, and some slight blemishes, this piece of *Mr. Foote's* very justly answers the true idea of that species of the drama, known by the name of *Farce*: it does not any where descend to low buffoonery, common-place characters, indelicate vulgarisms and hackney'd worn out conversation-wit, like a certain abortive, still-born production of this winter; but there is novelty in the humour, an ori-

ginal turn of ridicule in many passages of the dialogue, and pleasantry in the situations: inasmuch that, though we cannot agree with *Mr. Foote* in calling it a *COMEDY* of two acts, yet we must, upon the whole, declare it to be a very good *FARCE* of two acts.

The following Account of the gallant defence of Latham-House, in Lancashire, which has been either silently passed over, or but little regarded by our Historians, is inserted in honour of the memory of that great heroine the Countess of Derby.

DURING the earl of *Derby's* absence in the ISLE of MAN, his countess the lady *Charlotte* being left in this house, the enemy looked upon it as their own; little expecting from a woman, and a place, as they thought, unprovided, any considerable resistance; so that a commission was presently obtained for reducing of it: which being made known to the countess, she furnished herself with men, arms and ammunition with all imaginable diligence and secrecy, and finding the men generally raw and unexperienced, she caused them to be listed and trained under these captains, *Farington, Charnock, Chisenhall, Rawsthorpe, Ogle* and *Molineux Radcliffe*, who were to receive orders from capt. *Farmer* (as major of the garrison) and he from herself; and matters were so privately and prudently managed, that the enemy advanced within two miles of the house, ere they dreamed of any other opposition than from her own servants.

But upon the 28th of *February 1644*, there came to this lady a trumpet from *Sir Thomas Fairfax*, and with him a person of quality, to desire a conference with her. Whereupon *Sir Thomas* and some gentlemen with him being admitted, the soldiers of her garrison were disposed in such a manner as might best enhance the appearance and opinion both of their number and discipline. Their commission being to require the delivery of the house: they offered her an honourable and safe remove, with her children, servants and goods (arms and ammunition excepted) to her own house at *Knowsley*: also a protection to reside there free from any molestation; and the one moiety of her lord's estate in *England*, for the support of herself and children. To which she answered, that she was under a double trust, *viz.* of faith to her husband, and alle-

80 Gallant Defence of Latham-house by the Countess of Derby.

allegiance to her sovereign; and that, without their leave, she could not give it up: desiring therefore a month's time for her answer: which being refused, her ladyship told them, that she hoped they would excuse her, if she preserved her honour and obedience, though in her own ruin.

Upon this, Sir Thomas Fairfax departed, and the question being put, whether they should proceed by storm or siege, he gave his opinion for the latter. Which advice was promoted by an artifice of one of the earl of Derby's chaplains (probably Mr. Rutter) whose integrity and prudence was of no little service to that heroic lady in all her extremities. About fourteen days after the former conference, there came another summons for a present surrender, but the trumpet was sent away with this short answer, *viz.* *That the countess had not as yet forgot what she did owe to the church of England, to her prince and to her lord: and that till she had either lost her honour or her life, she would defend that place.* Whereupon Fairfax gave orders for a formal siege: but, being commanded away upon other service, left the managing of it to col. Peter Egerton and major Morgan.

Latham-House is situated upon a flat, boggy ground, and was encompassed with a wall of two yards thick, without which was a mote of eight yards wide, and two yards deep. Upon the bank of which mote betwixt the wall and the grass, was a strong palisado throughout. Upon the walls were also nine towers flanking them, and on each tower six pieces of ordnance, which played three one way and three another. Besides these, there was in the middle of the house an high tower, called the *Eagle-tower*. The gate-house also was a strong and lofty building, and stood at the entrance of the first court. Upon the top of all these towers were placed the choicest marksmen (keepers, fowlers and the like) who greatly galled the enemy, and cut off many of their officers in the trenches.

Fairfax departing, the enemy fell forthwith to work on a line of circumvallation. Whereupon the Countess, to disturb their approaches, order a sally of 200 men, commanded by major Farmer, who, on March 12, 1644, beat them from their trenches to their main guard, slew about three-score, and took some prisoners, with the loss only of two men. Upon this they doubled their guards, and drew their line at a greater distance. But they were so

plied with sallies, that it was 14 weeks before they could finish their line. After which they ran a deep trench near the mote, where they raised a strong battery, and planted on it a mortar-piece, which cast stones and granadoes of 16 inches diameter: of which granadoes the first fell close to the table where the Countess, her children, and the officers were all at dinner; and shivered the room, but hurt no body. The apprehensions of their danger made them resolve on another sally, to take that mortar-piece. Upon this sally *Molineux Ratcliff* had the forlorn, *Chisenhall* the body, and *Farmer* the reserve: who after an hour's dispute possessed themselves of all the enemy's works, nailed and overturned all their cannon, or rolled them into the mote, carrying the mortar-piece into the house; continued masters of their works and trenches all that day, and endeavoured to fill them up and destroy them as much as possible. At this time the countess went not only out of the gates; but sometimes very near the trenches.

Her piety was such, that she constantly began all those actions with public prayers and closed them with thanksgiving, and took every opportunity of intilling such religious and pious principles into her troops, that they were always prepared for death; and that she knew was the only way to make them bold and intrepid, for when a wicked man sees danger his sins fly in his face, and he has both his enemies and his conscience to encounter.

This successful sally happened on the 26th of April, being the very day appointed by the enemy for a fierce assault, who had orders to put every one to the sword.

After this it took the enemy at least five or six days to repair their works; but in that space they were thrice dislodged and scattered by other vigorous sallies.

These disasters gave Colonel Rigby (a malicious enemy to the Earl of Derby) a colour for laying the fault on Colonel Peter Egerton; by which means he got the commission for himself to command in chief: after which he would not permit so much as a midwife to pass into the house, to a gentlewoman then in labour; and in about a fortnight carried on his work without much trouble, as the garrison was in want of powder. But that defect being supplied by another sally, the countess proposed a fresh assault upon their trenches. Which being accordingly agreed on,

on, Rawsthorne had command of the *forlorn*, Farmer of the battle, and Chisenhall of the *reserve*; who behaving themselves with their wonted bravery, beat the enemy from their works, cleared the trenches, nailed their great guns, and killed an hundred of their men, with the loss only of three, and five or six wounded.

After a month's siege, and the loss of about two thousand men (by their own confession) Rigby sent the countess a huffing summons, to which she returned this answer, *Tell that insolent rebel Rigby, that if he presumes to send another summons within this place, I will have the messenger hanged up at the gates.*

Thus did that heroic Lady keep her enemies at bay till the Earl her husband came from the *Isle of Man* to her assistance, and with the forces under Prince Rupert raised the siege.

Having in our last given a summary account of the Trial of Admiral Byng, and finding that Account to be free from any material mistakes, we think it would be committing a tautology disagreeable to our Readers, were we to abridge the narrative of that enquiry, since published by Mr. Fearn; and therefore without troubling the public with a second detail of that matter, we shall here content ourselves with a recapitulation of the Resolutions of the Court Martial, upon which the Sentence of that unhappy gentleman was framed.

1.

Unanimously. It does not appear, that any unnecessary delay was made by admiral Byng, in the proceedings of the squadron under his command, from the time of their sailing from *St. Helens* on the 6th of April, to the time of their arrival off *Minorca* on the 19th of May.

2.

Unanimously. It appears, that upon the fleet's getting sight of *Minorca*, on the morning of the 19th of May, the admiral detached three frigates (the *Phoenix*, *Chesterfield* and *Dolphin*) ahead, with orders to Captain *Hervey* of the *Phoenix*, to endeavour to land a letter from the admiral to lieutenant general *Blakeney*, and to make observations of what batteries or forts the enemy might be possessed of along the shore.

3.

Unanimously. It appears, that those frigates were got ahead of the fleet, and in

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shore, and the *Phoenix* close to the lair of *Mahon*, and were endeavouring to execute those orders till they were called off between eleven and twelve o'clock, by signal from the admiral, upon discovery of the *French* fleet in the south east quarter.

4.

Unanimously. It appears, that the fleet stood towards the enemy the remaining part of the day, with calms and little winds, till they tackt in the evening.

5.

Unanimously. The court are of opinion, that the admiral proceeded properly, upon discovery of the *French* fleet, to stand towards them.

6.

Unanimously. It appears that major general *Stuart*, lord *Effingham*, and colonel *Cornwallis*, with about thirty officers, and some recruits, amounting in the whole to about one hundred, belonging to the different regiments in garrison at *St. Philips*, were on board ships of the squadron.

7.

12 yeas for all the officers, } The court
1 for the general and field } are of opi-
officers only. } nion, that as
so great a number of officers were on board the fleet, belonging to the garrison of *St. Philips*, where they must necessarily be much wanted, the admiral ought to have put them on board one of the frigates he sent ahead, in order to have been landed, if found practicable; and if not landed before he saw the *French* fleet, he ought to have left the frigate to have endeavoured to land them, notwithstanding he did see the enemy's fleet.

8.

Unanimously. It appears, that from the time of first seeing the *French* fleet in the morning of the 19th of May, till our fleet weathered the *French* about noon of the 20th, the admiral took proper measures to gain and keep the wind of the enemy, and to form and close the line of battle.

9.

Unanimously. It appears, that the van of our fleet upon the starboard tack stretch'd beyond the rear of the enemy's fleet, and that our whole fleet then tackt all together by signal; the enemy's fleet lying at the same time to leeward, in a line of battle ahead, on the larboard tack, under their topails, with their maintopails square.

10.

Unanimously. It appears, that immediately after our fleet was about upon the larboard tack, our rear was considerably farther

M

Una-

to wind ward of the enemy's rear, than our van was of their van.

11.

Unanimously. The court are of opinion, that when the *British* fleet on the starboard tack were stretched abreast, or about the beam of the enemy's line, the admiral should have tacked the fleet altogether, and immediately have conducted it on a direct course for the enemy; the van steering for the enemy's van, the rear for their rear, each ship for her opposite ship in the enemy's line, and under such a sail as might have enabled the worst sailing ship, under all her plain sail, to preserve her station.

12.

Unanimously. It appears, that soon after the fleet were upon the larboard tack, the admiral made signals for leading two points to starboard, which brought the wind upon or abaft the beam: and the ships continued that course, nearly ahead of each other, till the admiral made the signal for battle.

13.

Unanimously. It appears, that the admiral made the signal for battle about twenty minutes after two o'clock.

14.

Unanimously. It appears, that at the time the signal was made for battle, the *French* fleet were still lying to leeward, with their maintopsails square, as before mentioned, and that our van was considerably nearer to their van, than our rear was to their rear.

15.

Unanimously. It appears, that upon the signal being made for battle, the ships of our van division bore down properly for the ships opposed to them in the enemy's line, and engaged them, till the five headmost ships of the enemy went away to leeward out of gun-shot.

16.

Unanimously. It appears, that the sternmost ship of our van division, the *Intrepid*, having hauled up, and engaged about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, lost her foretopmast a little before three o'clock.

17.

Unanimously. It appears that the *Revenge*, the headmost ship of the rear division, bore down (after the ships of the van bore down) for the ship opposed to her in the enemy's line, and that she brought up upon the weather quarter of the *Intrepid*, upon the *Intrepid's* foretopmast going away; and that she quickly afterwards, upon the *Intrepid's* setting her forefail, bore down under the *Intrepid's* lee quarter, and brought up there.

18.

Unanimously. It appears, that upon the signal being made for battle, and the van putting before the wind, the admiral in the *Ramillies* edged away some points, and the *Trident* and *Princess Louisa* thereby becoming to windward of him, the admiral thereupon hauled up his forefail, backed his mizentopsail, and endeavoured to back his maintopsail, to allow of their getting into their stations, and continued in that situation for five, six, or seven minutes.

19.

Unanimously. It is the opinion of the court, that the admiral, after the signal was made for battle, separated the rear from the van division, and retarded the rear division of the *British* fleet from closing with and engaging the enemy, by his shortening sail, by hauling up his forefail, backing his mizentopsail and backing or attempting to back his maintopsail, in order that the *Trident* and *Princess Louisa* might get ahead again of the *Ramillies*.

20.

Unanimously. It is the opinion of the court, that instead of shortening sail, the admiral ought to have made the *Trident's* and *Princess Louisa's* signals to make more sail; and that he ought also to have set so much sail himself as would have enabled the *Culloden* (the worst sailing ship in his division) to have kept her station with all her plain sail set, in order to have got down with as much expedition as possible to the enemy, and thereby have properly supported the van division.

21.

Unanimously. It appears, that the admiral, after shortening sail as beforementioned, again set his forefail, and filled his topsails, and steered with the wind abaft the beam a slanting course towards the enemy, under that sail, till about three o'clock, when the people in the *Ramillies* began to fire without orders, at too great a distance for engaging; but the firing was continued by the admiral's directions.

22.

Unanimously. It appears, that some little time before this firing began in the *Ramillies*, the *Princess Louisa* was seen from the *Ramillies* flung up in the wind, with her topsails shaking, and the *Trident* passing her to leeward, the *Trident* being then a little upon the weather bow of the *Ramillies*; and that the *Revenge* had been also seen to bring to under the *Intrepid's* lee quarter.

Unanimously. It appears, that when the firing

firing had been continued a little while in the *Ramillies*, an alarm was given of a ship being close under her lee bow, imagined to be one of our ships, and which proved to be the *Trident*; that upon this alarm the admiral immediately ordered the helm to be put a lee, the forefail hauled up, and the topails to be backed, and firing to cease till the men should see *French* colours, and made the signal for the fleet to brace to, the rear to brace to first, in order that the ships astern might not run on board him, but to prevent this signal taking effect upon the ships ahead, he ordered it to be hauled down in a very few minutes, and caused the signal to be hoisted for the fleet to fill and stand on, the van to fill first.

24.

Unanimously. It appears, that the *Princess Louisa* was also seen, about the same time, with her maintopail shivering, or aback, upon the weather bow of the *Ramillies*.

25.

Unanimously. The court are of opinion, that while the *Ramillies* was firing, in going down, the *Trident*, and ships immediately or ahead of the *Ramillies*, proved an impediment to the *Ramillies* continuing to go down.

26.

Unanimously. The court are of opinion, that the admiral acted wrong, in directing the fire of the *Ramillies* to be continued, before he had placed her at a proper distance from the enemy; as he thereby not only threw away shot uselessly, but occasioned a smoke which prevented his seeing the motions of the enemy, and the position of the ships immediately ahead of the *Ramillies*.

27.

Unanimously. It appears, that shortly after the hauling up of the forefail and backing the topails, all firing ceased on board the *Ramillies*.

28.

Unanimously. It appears, that when the smoke cleared up, upon the *Ramillies* ceasing to fire, the centre and rear of the *French* fleet had filled their maintopails and set their forefails.

29.

Unanimously. It appears, that the *French* centre and rear stood on, and as they came near, the three then sternmost ships of our van gave them their fire; that some of their shot fell short, and some did the *Defiance* damage; and then the *French* edged away to join their own van to leeward.

30.

Unanimously. It appears, that from the time the admiral first hauled up his forefail and backed his topails, to get clear of the *Trident*, to the time of his filling his topails and setting his forefail again, was about twenty minutes.

31.

Unanimously. It appears, that about the time of the admiral's filling, he made the signal for the rear of the fleet to make more sail and close the line, caused the *Princess Louisa* and *Trident* to be hailed to make sail into their stations, and then setting his mainsail, jib and stay-sails, passed to leeward of the *Intrepid*; ordered the *Deptford* to take the *Intrepid's* place in the line, and the *Chesterfield* to take care of the *Intrepid*, and standing on towards our van, joined them a little after five o'clock in the evening.

32.

Unanimously. The court are of opinion, that after the ships which had received damage in the action, were as much refitted as circumstances would permit, the admiral ought to have returned with the squadron off *St. Philips*, and have endeavoured to open a communication with that castle, and to have used every means in his power for its relief, before he returned to *Gibraltar*.

33.

Unanimously. The court are of opinion that admiral *Byng* did not do his utmost to relieve *St. Philip's* castle, in the island of *Minorca*, then besieged by the forces of the *French* king.

54.

Unanimously. The court are of opinion, that admiral *Byng*, during the engagement between his majesty's fleet under his command and the fleet of the *French* king, on the 20th of *May* last, did not do his utmost to take, seize and destroy the ships of the *French* king, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his majesty's ships as were engaged in fight with the *French* ships, which it was his duty to have assisted.

35.

Unanimously. It appears, by the evidence of lord *Robert Bertie*, lieutenant colonel *Smith*, captain *Gardiner*, and other officers of the ship, who were near the person of the admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardness in the admiral, during the action, or any marks of fear or confusion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he seemed to give his

his orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal courage.

56.

Unanimously. Resolved, that the admiral appears to fall under the following part of the 12th article of the articles of war, *to wit*, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage; and to assist and relieve all and every of his majesty's ships which it shall be his duty to assist and relieve.

37.

Unanimously. Resolved, as that article positively prescribes death, without any alternative left to the discretion of the court, under any variation of circumstances, that he be adjudged to be shot to death at such time and on board such ship as the lords commissioners of the admiralty shall direct: but as it appears by the evidence of lord *Robert Bertie*, lieutenant colonel *Smith*, captain *Gardiner*, and other officers of the ship, who were near the person of the admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardness in him during the action, or any marks of fear or confusion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he seemed to give his orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal courage, and from other circumstances, the court do not believe that his misconduct arose either from cowardice or disaffection; and do therefore unanimously think it their duty most earnestly to recommend him as a proper object of mercy.

In consequence of these resolutions the admiral was sentenced to be shot to death, (*Vide p. 42 Vol. II.*) But as that sentence was attended with incompatible circumstances, such as an unanimous resolution, that the prisoner had fallen within the 12th article, and unintelligible distresses of mind, together with uneasiness of conscience, very feelingly expressed by the court martial; and as Lord *Torrington*, nephew to Mr. *Byng*, made application to the Admiralty; their lordships presented the following memorials to his majesty.

Copy of a Memorial from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the KING, in relation to the foregoing Sentence passed upon Admiral BYNG.

May it please your MAJESTY,

BY an act of the twenty-second year of your Majesty's reign, entitled an act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws re-

lating to the government of your Majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea, it is enacted 'that no sentence of death given by any court martial held within the narrow seas (except in cases of mutiny) shall be put in execution till after the report of the proceedings of the said court shall have been made to the lord high admiral, or to the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, and his or their directions shall have been given therein.'

In pursuance of this act the proceedings of the court martial held upon admiral *Byng* have been reported to us for our directions therein; which proceedings we have taken into our most serious and deliberate consideration, and doubts having arisen, with regard to the legality of the sentence, particularly whether the crime of Negligence which is not expressed in any part of the proceedings, can, in this case, be supplied by implication; we find ourselves obliged most humbly to beseech your Majesty that the opinion of the judges may be taken, whether the said sentence is legal.

For this purpose, we beg leave to lay before your Majesty a copy of the charge as delivered to admiral *Byng*, and likewise a copy of the thirty-seven resolutions of the court martial, upon which the sentence is formed, together with a copy of the sentence itself, and of a representation of the same date therewith, signed by the president and court martial, and likewise copies of two petitions from *George* lord viscount *Torrington*, in behalf of admiral *Byng*, most humbly submitting the whole to your Majesty's royal wisdom and determination.

Temple

Geo. Hay

Tho. Orby Hunter

Gilb. Elliot

J. Forbes

Admiralty Office

9 Febr. 1757.

Copies of the Two Petitions from *George* Lord Viscount *Torrington*, mentioned in the foregoing memorial.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain.

The humble Memorial of *George* Lord Viscount *Torrington*, Nephew to the unhappy Admiral *John Byng*, in behalf of himself and the rest of his family.

Most

Most humbly Sheweth,

THAT the said Admiral having been tried by a court martial for a breach of the articles of war, was adjudged by the said court to have fallen under part of the 12th article of an act of parliament passed the 22d year of his present Majesty for amending and explaining and reducing into an act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his majesty's ships, vessels and forces by sea: and the said court have sentenced the said admiral to be shot to death, at such time and place as your lordships shall direct, but have in their sentence Unanimously declared that they did not believe his misconduct arose either from cowardice or disaffection, and therefore recommend him to your lordships as an object of mercy, and declared that the said court martial were under a necessity of condemning him to death from the great severity of the said 12th article of war, which admits of no mitigation, though the offence be a meer error in judgment only.

That by the law of the land every person who is indicted for any offence and has been tried and convicted upon such indictment, has a certain time given him by law for moving in arrest of judgment and offering to the court his reasons why the judgment should not be carried into execution.

That from the nature of proceedings before a court martial no such motion can be made as your memorialist is advised to the said court martial, but by act of parliament of the 22d of his present majesty, It is enacted that no sentence of death given by any court martial (except in cases of mutiny) shall be put in execution till after the report of the proceedings of the said court shall have been made to your lordships and your directions shall have been given therein.

That neither in the sentence of the said court martial, nor in the letter of recommendation accompanying the same, does the admiral appear to have been guilty, nor is he found guilty of any offence intended by the law, and particularly the said 12th article to be punished with death; wherefore the sentence passed upon the admiral cannot, as your memorialist is advised, be justified in point of law.

That the said admiral being now a close prisoner at Portsmouth, and incapable of taking proper care of his own defence, your memorialist, as his nephew, and at the desire of the rest of his afflicted fami-

ly, being advised that many very material things may be offered to your lordships to shew that the said sentence of the court martial ought not to be executed upon the admiral, are desirous of laying the same before your lordships, on behalf of the said admiral, if indulged with an opportunity of so doing.

Wherefore your memorialist most humbly prays your lordships permission, to lay before your lordships, by council, to be appointed on behalf of the said admiral such reasons as may be offered to your lordships against the carrying the said sentence into execution, or that the said admiral may have such other relief in the premises, as to your lordships, in your great wisdom and goodness shall seem meet.

And your Memorialist shall ever pray, &c.

Torrington.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain.

The humble Petition of George Lord Viscount Torrington, Nephew of the unhappy Admiral John Byng, on behalf of himself and the rest of his afflicted family.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your lordships having been graciously pleased, in answer to your petitioner's memorial delivered this day, to signify to your petitioner by your secretary, that your lordships were ready to receive your petitioner's reasons in writing as to-morrow, why the sentence of the court-martial should not be executed on the Admiral, your petitioner immediately thereupon applied to some gentlemen of eminence in the profession of the law to advise and assist your petitioner in assigning the said reasons; which they are willing to do; but alledge, that by their indispensable attendance on the several courts of law and equity towards the close of the term, they cannot so soon be prepared to advise and assist your petitioner therein.

Wherefore your petitioner most humbly prays your lordships indulgence to grant him a few days only to deliver to your Lordships the reasons in writing against executing the said sentence.

And your petitioner, &c.

Torrington.

His majesty in council being pleased, upon this representation from the lords of the

86 *Copy of a Warrant for the Execution of Adm. Byng.*

the admiralty, to refer the sentence to the twelve judges, to consider thereof, and report to his majesty at the council board their opinion whether the said sentence was legal, their report, dated Feb. 14, was in these words:

To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

May it please your Majesty,

In obedience to your majesty's commands signified to us by an order bearing date the 9th of this instant February, whereby it is referred to us, to consider the sentence of the court martial of the 27th of January last, upon the trial of Admiral Byng, a copy whereof is thereunto annexed, and to report to your majesty at the council board, whether the said sentence is legal.

We have considered the said sentence, together with the twelfth article therein referred to, and are unanimously of opinion, that it is a legal sentence.

Feb. 16. His majesty in council was pleased to order a copy of the said report to be transmitted to the lords of the admiralty, who the same day issued the following warrant for carrying the sentence passed upon Admiral Byng into execution.

Copy of a Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for carrying the Sentence passed upon Admiral Byng into Execution.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

WHereas at a court martial assembled on board his majesty's ship the *St. George* in *Portsmouth* harbour, upon the 28th of *December* 1756, and held every day afterwards, *Sundays* excepted, 'till the 27th of *January* 1757, inclusive, *Thomas Smith*, Esq; vice admiral of the red, President, a sentence was given to the effect following, *viz.*

The court, pursuant to an order from the lords commissioners of the admiralty to vice admiral Smith, dated the 14th of December 1756, *proceeded to enquire into the conduct of the hon. John Byng, admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's Fleet, and to try him upon a charge, that during the engagement between his majesty's fleet under his command and the fleet of the French king on the 20th of*

May last, he did withdraw or keep back, and did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French king, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his majesty's ships as were engaged in fight with the French ships, which it was his duty to have assisted; and for that he did not do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's castle in his majesty's island of Minorca, then besieged by the forces of the French king, but acted contrary to and in breach of his majesty's command; and having heard the evidence and the prisoner's defence, and very maturely and thoroughly considered the same, they are unanimously of opinion, that he did not do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's castle, and also that during the engagement between his majesty's fleet under his command and the fleet of the French king on the 20th of May last, he did not do his utmost to take, seize, and to assist such ships of the French king which it was his duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his majesty's ships as were engaged in fight with the French ships, which it was his duty to have assisted; and do therefore unanimously agree, that he falls under part of the 12th article of an act of parliament of the 22d year of his present majesty, for amending explaining and reducing into one act of parliament the laws relating to the government of his majesty's ships, vessels and forces by sea; and as that article positively prescribes death, without any alternative left to the discretion of the court under any variation of circumstances, the court do therefore hereby unanimously adjudge the said admiral John Byng to be shot to death, at such time, and on board such ship, as the lords commissioners of the admiralty shall direct.

And whereas, upon laying the said sentence before the king, his majesty hath been pleased to consent, that the same shall be carried into execution; we do therefore, in pursuance of his majesty's consent, hereby require and direct you to carry the sentence of the said court martial into execution accordingly on *Monday* the twenty eighth instant, by causing him the said admiral *John Byng* to be shot to death, by a platoon of marines, on board such one of his majesty's ships in *Portsmouth* harbour as you shall think proper. For which this shall be your warrant. Given under our hands, and the seal of the

the office of admiralty, the sixteenth day of February 1757.

To the hon. Edward Temple
Boscawen, vice admiral of the white, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Portsmouth; or, to the commander in chief there, for the time being.
Geo. Hay
Tho. Orby Hunter
Gill: Elliot.

By command of their lordships,
J. Cleveland.

Before the day of execution appointed in the above warrant was arrived, matters of so extraordinary a nature arose in the great council of the nation, that a report was made to his majesty, who, agreeably to his usual tenderness for the lives of his subjects, was induced, on February the 26th, to deliver the following most gracious message to Mr. secretary Pit, to be by him presented to the honourable the house of commons.

GEORGE R.

HIS majesty, agreeably to his royal word, for the sake of justice, and of example to the discipling of the navy, and for the safety and honour of the nation, was determined to have let the law take its course, with relation to admiral Byng, as upon Monday next, and resisted all solicitations to the contrary.

But being informed, that a member of the house of commons, who was a member of the court-martial, which tried the said admiral, has, in his place applied to the house, in behalf of himself, and several other members of the said court, praying the aid of parliament to be released from the oath of secrecy imposed on courts martial, in order to disclose the grounds whereon sentence of death passed on the said admiral, the result of which discovery may shew the sentence to be improper; his majesty has thought fit to respite the execution of the same, in order that there may be an opportunity of knowing by the separate examination of the members of the said court, upon oath, what ground there is for the above suggestion.

His majesty is determined still to let this sentence be carried into execution, unless it shall appear, from the said examination, that admiral Byng was unjustly condemned.

G. R.

In compliance with his majesty's royal pleasure, a bill was accordingly brought into the house of commons, and being passed with great rapidity, was sent up to the lords for their concurrence. It was on this occasion that a great ornament of the law, who was lately called to the dignity of a peer and of lord chief justice, displayed that bright genius, for which he has been always celebrated, and, *graced as he is with all the power of words*, argued the matter with such argument and eloquence combined, that every understanding received a thorough insight into the affair, and was persuaded of the steps to be taken in the debate. Accordingly the next day the members of the court-martial were called up to the house of peers, and examined upon oath concerning the sentence they had passed. Ten of these gentlemen appearing to be satisfied with what they had signed, and not one of them asserting that he had any new matter to offer, which might shew the sentence to be unjust, or incline his majesty to mercy, the right honourable the house of lords unanimously agreed to reject the bill, and ordered their proceedings upon it to be forthwith printed and published.

IT has been allowed by all men of sense, that a theatre under due regulations, might be rendered of great service to the morals of the nation. Indeed at present, vice is too often coloured over, and by the intermixture of some strikingly agreeable qualities, it is sometimes even endeared to us. But notwithstanding the occasional deviation from the original intent of the drama, the theatre, even as it now stands, is of infinite service to mankind. Not to mention that for the most part our poets fight under the banners of virtue, and that many of their compositions abound with fine morals, it may be truly said that the theatre, if it does not promote virtue, at least retards the progress of vice, and serves to keep great numbers every evening out of harms way. It is observed, I think, by Mr. Addison, that few men know how to be idle and innocent at the same time, and with the generality of people, the first step from business is to a course of dissipation, and of loose and inordinate pleasures: if, therefore, a theatre answers no other end than to lead men into the most innocent amusement, it must surely be allowed a proper and useful institution; and on account of the numbers

bers that frequent those places, a moral play may sometimes disseminate virtue better than the gravest sermon. It is for these reasons that we are somewhat surprized at this time of day to perceive a declamatory spirit breaking out again concerning stage-plays: we shall, however, say nothing more at present on this head, but shall lay before our readers the admonition of the Presbytery of Scotland, occasioned by the tragedy entitled *Douglas*, written by a clergyman and acted at *Edinburgh* very lately with great success. As the play is soon to be published, we shall have an opportunity of giving an account of the piece, and of discussing the topics which are advanced in the following declamation against the author.

Edinburgh, Jan. 5, 1757.

THE Presbytery taking into their serious consideration, the declining state of religion, the open profanation of the Lord's day, the contempt of public worship, the growing luxury and levity of the present age; in which so many seem lovers of pleasure, more than lovers of God: and being particularly affected with the *unprecedented countenance* given of late to the play-house in this place, when the state of the nation, and the circumstances of the poor, make such hurtful entertainments still more pernicious; judged it their indispensable duty to express in the most open and solemn manner, the deep concern they feel on this occasion.

The opinion which the christian church has always entertained of stage plays and players, as prejudicial to the interests of religion and morality, is well known; and the fatal influence which they commonly have on the far greater part of mankind, particularly the younger sort, is too obvious to be called in question.

To enumerate how many servants, apprentices, and students in different branches of literature, in this city and suburbs, have been seduced from their proper business, by attending the stage, would be a painful, disagreeable task.

The Presbytery in the year 1727, when consisting of many pious, prudent and learned ministers, whose praise is in all the churches, being aware of these evils did prepare a paper, which was read from the several pulpits within their bounds, warning their people against the dangerous infection of the theatre then erected there.

In the year 1737, the legislature, in

their great wisdom, did, by an act of the 10th of *George II.* enact and declare, *that every person who should, for hire or reward, act, or cause to be acted, any play, or other entertainment of the stage, without the special licence and authority mentioned in the said act, should be deemed a rogue and a vagabond, and for every such offence should forfeit the sum of 50l. sterling.*

At that time a project was set on foot to obtain a licensed theatre in this city; but the masters and professors of the university, supported by the magistrates, having prepared a petition, setting forth the dangerous tendency of a play-house here, with respect to the important interests of virtue and learning, the project was laid aside.

The players, however, being so audacious as to continue to act in defiance of the law, the Presbytery did, at their own charge, prosecute them before the court of session, and prevailed in the process. The players were fined in terms of law; and warrants being issued for apprehending them, they fled from justice. But others came in their place; who since that time have attempted to elude the law, by changing the name of the *Playhouse* into that of the *Concert-hall*.

As such a slight evasion, the mere change of a name, could not make the smallest variation in the nature of the thing, the Presbytery continued to do all in their power, and in their sphere, to prevent the growing evil; and think themselves at this time loudly called upon, in *one body*, and with *one voice*, to expostulate, in the bowels of love and compassion, with all under their care and inspection.

When our gracious sovereign, attentive to the voice of providence, is calling from the throne to humiliation and prayer, how unseemly it is for his subjects to give themselves up to mirth and jollity? when the war in which we are engaged, and many awful tokens of the divine displeasure, bespeak us, in the language of an inspired writer, *to redeem the time because the days are evil*, should that time be squandered away in running the constant round of foolish, not to say sinful amusements? when the wants and cries of the numerous poor require extraordinary supplies, how unaccountable is it to lavish away vast sums for such vain and idle purposes? when the wisdom of the nation has guarded the inhabitants of this city and suburbs from the infection of the stage, by a plain and

ex-

express statute; is it not an high instance of folly to break down that barrier, and open a door with their own hands for theatrical representations, which are in many respects no less inconsistent with good policy, than unfriendly to religion; and will be found, sooner or later, to affect their temporal as well as spiritual interests.

On these accounts, and for many other obvious and weighty considerations, the Presbytery, warmed with just concern for the good of souls, do, in the fear of God, *warn, exhort and obtest* all within their bounds, as they regard the glory of God, the credit of our holy religion, and their own welfare, to walk worthy the vocation wherewith they are called, by shewing a sacred regard to the Lord's day, and all the ordinances of divine institution; and by discouraging, in their respective spheres, the illegal and dangerous entertainments of the stage.

The Presbytery would plead with all in authority, with *teachers* of youth, *parents* and *masters* of families, to restrain, by every habile method, such as are under their influence, from frequenting these seminaries of folly and vice. They would particularly beseech the younger part of their flock, to beware, lest, by example, or from a foolish desire of appearing in the fashionable world, they be misled into such pernicious snares; snares which must necessarily retard, if not entirely mar that progress in the respective parts of their education, on which their future usefulness and success depend. And lastly, they would intreat and obtest persons of all ranks and conditions, that, instead of contributing to the growing licentiousness of the age, they may distinguish themselves by shining as lights in the world, being blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation; occupying, for the great purposes of the honour of God and the good of mankind, that time, that substance, and those other talents which they have received from their lord and master.

On the whole, The Presbytery do, in the most earnest manner, call upon all who have the interest of religion at heart, to plead fervently at the throne of grace, in the prevailing name of the great mediator, *until the spirit be poured upon us from on high, and the wilderness be a fruitful field, and the fruitful field be counted for a forest: then judgment shall dwell in the wilderness, and righteousness*

remain in the fruitful field; and the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance for ever.

The Presbytery appoint this *admonition* and *exhortation* to be read from all the pulpits within their bounds, on the last sabbath, being the thirtieth day of this month, immediately after divine service before noon;

This exhortation was occasioned, as we have already observed, by the greatness of the crowds who flocked for many successive nights to see the tragedy of *Douglas* acted. The best account of this dramatic piece with which we can at present gratify curiosity is contained in Mr. Hume's dedication of his *Four Dissertations, &c.* which is in itself such a genteel composition that we insert it entire.

To the Rev. Mr. Hume, Author of *Douglas*, a Tragedy.

My dear SIR,

IT was the practice of the ancients to address their compositions only to friends and equals, and to render their dedications monuments of regard and affection, not of servility and flattery. In those days of ingenious and candid liberty, a dedication did honour to the person to whom it was addressed, without degrading the author. If any partiality appeared towards the patron, it was at least the partiality of friendship and affection.

Another instance of true liberty, of which antient times can alone afford us an example, is the liberty of thought, which engaged men of letters, however different in their abstract opinions, to maintain a mutual friendship and regard; and never to quarrel about principles, while they agreed in inclinations and manners. Science was often the subject of disputation, never of animosity. Cicero, an Academic, addressed his philosophical treatises, sometimes to Brutus, a Stoic; sometimes to Atticus, an Epicurean.

I have been seized with a strong desire of renewing these laudable practices of antiquity, by addressing the following dissertations to you, my good friend: for such I will ever call and esteem you, notwithstanding the opposition which prevails between us, with regard to many of our speculative tenets. These differences of opinion I have only found to enliven our conversation; while our common passion for

Science and letters served as a cement to our Friendship. I still admired your genius, even when I imagined, that you lay under the influence of prejudice; and you sometimes told me, that you excused my errors, on account of the candour and sincerity, which you thought accompanied them.

But to tell truth, it is less my admiration of your fine genius, which has engaged me to make this address to you, than my esteem of your character and my affection to your person. That generosity of mind which ever accompanies you; that cordiality of friendship, that spirited honour and integrity have long interested me strongly in your behalf, and have made me desirous, that a monument of our mutual amity should be publicly erected, and, if possible be preserved to posterity.

I own too, that I have the ambition to be the first who shall in public express his admiration of your noble tragedy of Douglas; one of the most interesting and pathetic pieces that was ever exhibited on any theatre. Should I give it the preference to the *Meleager* of Maffei, and to that of Voltaire, which it resembles in its subject; should I affirm, that it contained more fire and spirit than the former, more tenderness and simplicity than the latter, I might be accused of partiality: and how could I entirely acquit myself, after the professions of friendship which I have made you? But the unfeigned tears which flowed from every eye in the numerous representations which were made of it on this theatre; the unparalleled command which you appeared to have over every affection of the human breast: these are incontestible proofs that you possess the true theatric genius of Shakespear and Otway, refined from the unhappy barbarism of the one, and licentiousness of the other.

My enemies, you know, and I own even sometimes my friends, have reproached me with the love of paradoxes and singular opinions; and I expect to be exposed to the same imputation, on account of the character which I have here given of your Douglas. I shall be told, no doubt, that I had artfully chosen the only time, when this high esteem of that piece could be regarded as a paradox; to wit, before its publication; and that not being able to contradict in this particular the sentiments of the public, I have, at least, resolved to go before them. But I shall be amply compensated for all these pleasures, if you accept this testimony of my regard, and believe me to be, with the greatest sincerity, Dear Sir, &c.

Edin. Jan. 3, 1757.

DAVID HUME.

The MONITOR. No. 86.

Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare. K. Alfred.

S I R,

THE motto recommended to your readers is a sample of that wisdom and integrity, which, when punctually observed, guards the throne from sycophants and knaves; strengthens the hand of government, and secures the affections and liberty of the subject.

Whenever kings or ministers have fallen off from this resolution to maintain the laws of England against innovation and evasion, the delinquent has escaped, the innocent has suffered, the constitution has trembled, and the royal breast has been filled with distraction and sorrow:—When the legislature breaks through the ancient forms of executing justice, or makes precedents to enable a condemned criminal to obstruct the justice of his sentence; from that moment our liberty is in danger; and there shall be no traitor, coward, or plunderer of his country: but, if he can either find money or friends, will escape the justice due to his crime.

When it was declared, *We will not alter the laws of England*, every man's property called in question, and every crime was tried by a Jury before the judges of the realm. And both judge and jury was subject to the severest punishments, in case of their perverting or deferring justice. Under such laws it was in vain for a criminal, though possessed of the riches of the *Acapulco* galeon, allied to the head of the law, or protected by the most powerful subject, to hope for a collusive sentence, or to expect the suspension of justice.

But this bulwark of the public safety and of the peace of government, no sooner gave way to commissions for trying causes between king and subject in the excise, &c. than it encouraged the abettors of arbitrary power, both in our fleets and armies, (as if they were afraid of the rod of justice, held by the hand from whom they received their bread,) to secure a safe retreat from the resentment of the people, crying out for justice against their bad conduct. They wrested the cognizance of their crimes from that judgement, which is the most equitable, satisfactory, and constitutional; and placed it in a Court-Martial; which is, in its own nature, confirmed by long experience of their lenity, too much inclined to acquit the cowardice and neglect of the prisoner, who perhaps may be their intimate or patron,

patron, and whose preservation may some time or other deliver them from the justice of the nation, should they be accused of flying from the enemy, or of continuing dastardly spectators of their country's loss and disgrace.

Had the constitution of this court been formed upon the principles of wisdom and integrity, the country ought to name a number equal to the seamen, on all causes; where the nation has suffered damage, and where justice would be perverted or evaded, should the criminal escape. In all cases of cowardice, disaffection, treachery and neglect of duty, the people are the greatest sufferers. And shall they be excluded from the privilege of sitting in that court, which is to enquire into the cause, and to punish the author of their misfortunes and sufferings? was it ever known that a jury impanelled according to the laws of *England* found a person guilty of death, and pleaded *conscience* in favour of the convict against their own sentence? have you ever heard that a jury of 12 independent, disinterested and *rational* men could be induced to address the fountain of mercy in favour of a person, and at the same time declare that they were under no undue influence before, nor were conscious of any motives after passing that sentence, to induce his majesty to save his life? is it possible to think that any such contradiction could have arose from a jury of a true *British composition*? or, is it to be wondered that we now see men escape the justice of their country by the lenity of court-martials; as bankrupts frequently bilk their creditors; that we hear of a carpenter rendered incapable of serving his majesty, because his captain deserted his station; and that we read in history of a commodore, whose misconduct at *La Guira*, &c. decked with the trophies of a gentle admonition from a court-martial, recommended him to a flag?

It must not be expected that our battles will ever be fought with the vigour and success, as in the days of yore; so long as the ancient laws cannot reach the authors of our miscarriages. Nor can *Britain* hope to retrieve her honour and losses till the martial people, intrusted with our defence, and with power to annoy our enemies, are convinced that they are accountable for their actions not only to a court of their friends and companions, but to a jury of those people, who pay them to fight. Till this is done, we shall have reason to complain that the law, in this case, has

been changed: we cannot expect that the hero, who dotes on his lap-dog, lolls at ease on his soft couch, and is supported by a court interest will risque the hazard of a broad-side, much less sail in quest of the enemy; nor shall we ever wipe off the stain and contempt, brought upon the *British* flag by the commanders, who cruize for spoil, but scout when they should encounter the enemy's ships of war.

Had not our sovereign remained inflexible to the representations of the late court-martial, what must his people have done? could that court have been indemnified; would they not have acquitted the object of the nation's just resentment? did they not even proceed so far as to endanger the quiet and repose of the kingdom, and to hazard the necessary union that now subsists in the affections of his majesty and his subjects, in order to save the man, whose connections with his fellow-officers seem to have weighed more with them than the justice due to his demerit? or, to what cause shall we attribute such a partiality as was discovered, in favour of *Mr. Byng*? For his family to espouse his cause, to plead his excuse, to intercede for pardon is very *natural*, and in no view culpable. But to see one, who had voluntarily, premeditatedly and legally found him guilty of death, to be so far absent from himself, as a judge; so forgetful of his duty to his king and country; or so powerfully influenced by female tears, as to attempt the wisdom of the nation in its legislative capacity, is a circumstance that will brand that court with indelible infamy, and, in general, increase the disgust of the nation against the present method of trying the officers of our fleets and armies for treachery, cowardice, and negligence.

Besides; does it not behove the guardians of our liberties, the great council of the nation in parliament assembled, to obviate the bad effects of such a precedent? was it ever known that a sentence of a court-martial was referred to, or accounted cognizable by the twelve judges? yet here is a precedent for appealing for ever to the judges from the sentence of this extraordinary court: why then is it necessary to continue a court, which refers its determinations to the ancient laws of the land? did ever any of the king's courts of record attempt to invalidate their own decisions, and to draw their sovereign into an act of *absolute power*, contrary to justice and the addresses of his people, by false pretence

pretences and by prostituting the sacred name of conscience? is it not warning enough to a sinking nation to guard for the future against such a creation of arbitrary power, which is already grown so presumptuous as to imagine they were able by the addition of female interest, to subdue the *British* lion; and, when every art of their combined force was discovered and foiled by the wisdom and resolution of *Cæsar*, to deceive the vigilance of the representatives of that people, who mourn for the losses brought upon them, and pray continually for the condign punishment of every delinquent? mercy, to be sure, is a commendable, and a desirable attribute.—But, I wish that this attribute so readily extended, and obtained by Mr. Byng's advocates, under the name of *conscience*, may not distinguish the merciful by some disagreeable characters in the pages of future annals. Was it ever known that the r—f—t—s of a people; of that people, who had by their addresses to the throne and their instructions to their members demanded justice, in the strongest terms, were to be deluded into a measure, which might have led the k--- to forfeit his word with his subjects, and opened a way for the escape of every public criminal, able to find friends or money to disguise iniquity and to purchase voices?

It is certain Mr. Byng is allied to a noble family, and to a family enobled for the merits of a father, whose services to his king and country will always and lustre to his name in the marine history of *Britain*: but have we never read of the unfortunate offspring of the noble and virtuous? *Scipio* the son of *Africanus* was a coward: and many a valiant father has been disgraced by an effeminate son. It cannot be urged that the father's virtues ought to atone for the son's crimes. On the contrary, every tub is to stand on its own bottom: and every person must suffer for their own transgression. *Clodius* was descended of a brave and popular family; but he was delivered up by the senate to die the ignominious death of a traitor, for not doing *all in his power* against the enemies of *Rome*, in the *Mediterranean*.

Therefore, how ill-timed, how misapplied would those resolutions have been, had the lords been blinded with the insinuations of an illegal or unmerciful sentence! had not their penetration got the better of natural compassion, and their duty towards their king and country com-

manded their passions and closed their ears against solicitations without, and sophistry within doors, what abuse of justice, what encouragement of iniquity, what discontent at home, and what contempt might have been expected from our enemies abroad?

This is the happy constitution of *Britain*. Nothing can pass into a law, or become an act of the legislature without the concurrence of king, lords, and commons. If the king and commons are imposed upon, then is the opportunity for the lords to shine most nobly in their legislative capacity. If wisdom was ever more particularly the genius of this house, it was most eminent in the present circumstances. The king was ready to comply with the great council of the nation: the commons, we are informed, had acquiesced with the solicitations of the court-martial and friends of Mr. Byng: the lords did not want powerful advocates to engage them to pass the bill for inquiring into the pretended scruples of the *conscience* of Mr. Van—and some others of the court-martial, in order, by protracting, to save a life already condemned by the law. But, as the glory, peace, and strength of the nation were depending upon the issue of this seeming insignificant sacrifice to the manes of *Minorca*, and justice of *Britain*, neither the sanction of the other house, nor family connections, nor the merciful disposition of their sovereign could divert them from the chief object of their attention, as council to the king and guardians of their country, so clearly discovered and discussed by that brightest ornament of the law, long entitled to the dignity, tho' but lately adorned with a coronet, and raised to the office of chief justice.

Into this debate there entered not the least syllable of party, no invidious reflections, no personal animosity, no aggravations of guilt. The sole enquiry was concerning the rectitude of the measure, and the danger which might follow from such a precedent: and when there could be nothing advanced to countenance so extraordinary a proceeding which was to set aside not only the sentence of a court established by law, but the unanimous opinion of the twelve judges: and it appeared to the dispassionate, that an act of such a kind would be arbitrary, create a new form of appeal unknown to the laws of this nation, and inflame an universal dissatisfaction against his majesty and government, in a time, when *union*

is the chief prop of our liberty and religion; behold! *Anchises* like, that noble lord calls upon his peers,

Servate domum! servate nepotem!

spend not your time and breath in quibbles and flourishes of speech: let not party nor private solicitations determine your judgment: but consider how far such a measure carried into execution by the legislature will affect the constitution: how much it will clog the wheels of government: how it will loose the confidence of the people: how it will embolden factious spirits to rebel; how it will deter the friends of the commonwealth from acting with the necessary vigour against the enemy: and how it will operate to the prejudice of our king and country. Thus justice was decreed to take place; and satisfaction is restored to those, who wish well to his majesty's arms and government.

Extract from Dr. Birch's History of the Royal Society.

NOV. 5, 1684. A letter of Mr. *Musgrave* to Mr. *Aston*, dated at *Oxford*, Nov. 2, 1684, was read, mentioning a viscous phlegm, found in a shell-fish of the *Severn*, which being laid on linen, first turns it greenish, afterwards, by lying in the sun, it becomes of a deep red. This red grows somewhat lighter upon the first washing, but afterwards doth not sensibly decay.

Mr. *Musgrave* having offered to send up the patterns of these colours, it was desired, that he would do it, and transmit such farther accounts thereof as should come to his hands.

November 12, 1684. A letter of Mr. *Musgrave* to Mr. *Aston*, dated at *Oxford*, Nov. 8, 1684, was read, transmitting one from Mr. *William Cole* of *Bristol* to Dr. *Plot*, dated at *Minehead*, Oct. 17, 1684, concerning the liquor of a fish staining first green, which afterwards by heat becomes a purple. Mr. *Cole*'s letter was as follows.

'Among the many observations I have made, I here send you inclosed two rags, which is one of the greatest rarities I have met withal. About a month since here was a lady of my acquaintance arrived from *Ireland*, bound to her uncle, Sir *Robert Southwell*, at *Kings Weston*, who informed me, that many la-

dies and persons of quality do often send to a port town (as I remember *Cork*) to have their handkerchiefs and other linen marked by one, who understands how to do it. She told me, that it was with a small shell-fish, in which is found a humour, that being taken out whilst living, and with a pen or otherwise any linen marked with it would yield such a tincture, as never to decay by often washing. Upon which I made experiments of several sorts, found on the shores here [*St. Donnet's*] and tried several parts of them, but could make nothing of it, thinking the matter to lie in those parts that were of either black, yellow, or reddish colour; but at length, to my admiration, found it in a little white humour, lying inclosed in a small cavity, covered with a thin skin, which is of a substance like unto white viscous phlegm, but so thick and slimy, that it would not, without difficulty, be laid on with a pen; but with a small, sharp-pointed pencil, made of horse-hair, I could make out of one of the biggest six or eight large letters.

'At its laying on it is white; within a minute it turns greenish, and so grows deeper; then, put out a little while in the sun, turns of a deep red, as that rag in which are the two first letters of yours and my name, and which has not been washed since I wrote on it. The other, *Nullius*, &c. hath been washed in scalding water. After you have considered them both, you may cause the first to be boiled and washed with soap, and yet it will retain the colour, first lighter, but never after to decay by often washing. I have marked some handkerchiefs and other fine linen, and find it fairer than on this coarse (being what I could get at present.) At my return, God willing, to *Bristol*, I will send you some of the shells, the biggest and smallest, and a more particular account of it, and in what part it lies.

'*P. S.* One thing I forgot of the shells, that the aforesaid tincture smells so grievously fetid, the other parts of the fish not so, that it will not come out till several washings; and my fingers have retained the smell after washing with soap, &c.'

Several patterns of the staining upon linen-rags and papers were shewn [to the society] both green and purple, and lighter coloured, very well agreeing with the account given of them.

The Power of REASON.

Moderato

Long by an I-----dle passion tost, by love un-done my Rea--son
lost, How many fruitless tears it
cost to free me from the smart, To free me
fr-----m the smart,

2.

I rav'd, I sigh'd, but all in vain,
Could not my liberty regain,
Or break the little tyrant's chain,
Alas! how weak my Art.

3.

At length I flew to pride for aid,
But equally by that betray'd

To ev'ry pow'r in vain I pray'd,
But none would pity show.

4.

Till reason to my breast once more
Did all my former peace restore,
And brought content not in the pow'r,
Of Strephon to bestow.

ODE to FRIENDSHIP.

*By the young Lady who has already honoured
our Magazine in some of our most admired
poetical Articles.*

1.

Ambitious throbs at length subside,
No more my heart misled by pride,
Ideal bliss still pursues:
To friendships sacred fame I bow,
To her devote my ardent vow,
And dedicate my muse.

2.

Blest amity thou child of truth,
Say where must inexperience'd youth,
Thy halcyon feat explore:
Dwelft thou where gilded turrets rise,
And lofty domes salute the skies,
In all the pride of pow'r?

3.

Caught with the glare of pomp and state,
Croud'st thou the levees of the great,
Where servile flattery fawns?
Where interest grants to venal gain
The boon that merit asks in vain,
And independence scorns?

4. Ah!

4.
Ah! rather with indignant smiles
Thou shun'st the false seductive wiles
Of envy and deceit:
Remote from folly's gay parade,
In rural life's sequester'd shade,
I seek thy soft retreat.

5.
Where truth and virtue stand confest,
Fix'd inmates both of LAURA's breast,
Thou reign'st in all thy charms:
Ease innocence and joy serene
Unvarying gilds the peaceful scene,
And ev'ry care disarms:

6.
When grief invades and wounds the heart,
To thee 'tis given with lenient art,
Corroding pangs to heal;
Affliction hurls its darts in vain,
By thee supported we sustain,
Each adverse stroke we feel.

7.
Dull apathy the lazy guide,
Of stocks petrify'd by pride
Shall ne'er my actions frame;
Can real virtue prompt the soul,
Its social duties to controul,
Or cancel friendship's claim?

8.
While such unenvy'd in their flights,
Still perch on wisdom's frozen heights,
Where passions ne'er ascend;
Let me with heartfelt ardour glow,
To raise the joys or share the woe,
Of each deserving friend.

P R O L O G U E.

Written and Spoken by Mr. Foote.

SEVERE their task, who in this critic age,
With fresh materials furnish out the stage!
Not that our fathers drain'd the comic store;
Fresh characters spring up as heretofore---
Nature with novelty does still abound;
On every side fresh follies may be found.
But then the taste of every guest to hit,
To please at once, the gall'ry, box, and pit;
Requires at least---no common share of wit.

Those, who adorn the Orb of higher life,
Demand the lively rake, or modish wife;
Whilst they, who in a lower circle move,
Yawn at their wit, and slumber at their love.
If light, low mirth employs the comic scene,
Such mirth, as drives from vulgar minds the spleen;
The polish'd critic damns the wretched stuff,
And cries,---"twill please the gall'ries well enough."
Such jarring judgments who can reconcile,
Since fops will frown, where humble traders smile?

To dash the poet's ineffectual claim,
And quench his thirst for universal fame,

The Grecian fabulist, in moral lay,
Has thus address'd the writers of this day.

Once on a time, a son and sire we're told,
The stripling tender, and the father old,
Purchas'd a Jack-Afs at a country fair,
To ease their limbs, and hawk about their ware:

But as the Suggish animal was weak,
They fear'd, if both should mount, his back
wou'd break:

Up gets the boy; the father leads the afs.
And through the gazing crowd attempts to pass;

Forth from the throng, the Grey-beards hob-
ble out,

And hail the cavalcade with feeble shout.

"This the respect to reverend age you shew?

"And this the duty you to parents owe?

"He beats the hoof, and you are set astride;

"Sirrah? get down, and let your father
ride."

As Grecian lads were seldom void of grace,
The decent, duteous youth, resign'd his place;
Then a fresh murmur through the rabble ran;
Boys, girls, wives, widows, all attack the man.

"Sure never was brute beast so void of nature!

"Have you no pity for the pretty creature?

"To your own baby can you be unkind?

"Here--Suke, Bill, Betty--put the child be-
hind."

Old Dapple next, the clowns compassion
claim'd;

"'Tis wonderment, them boobies ben't a-
sham'd.

"Two at a time upon a poor dumb beast!

"They might as well have carry'd he at
least."

The pair, still pliant to the partial voice,
Dismount and bear the afs---Then what a
noise!---

Huzzas---Loud laughs, low gibe, and bitter
joke,

From the yet silent fire, these words provoke.

"Proceed, my boy, nor heed their farther
call,

"Vai his attempt, who strives to please
e_n_m all!

E P I L O G U E.

*Written by a Lady, and spoken by Mrs.
Clive.*

WELL---thank my stars, that I have
done my task,

And now throw off this awkward, idiot mask.
Cou'd we suppose this circle so refin'd,

Who seek those pleasures that improve the
mind,

Cou'd from such vulgarisms feel delight;

Or laugh at characters, so unpolite?

Who come to plays, to see, and to be seen;

Not to hear things that shock or give the
spleen;

Who shun an opera, when they hear 'tis thin.

Lord

" Lord! do you know?" says lady Bell---
 " I'm told
 " That *Jacky Dapple* got so great a cold
 " Last *Tuesday* night---There wa'n't a crea-
 " ture there;
 " Not a male thing to hand ont to one's
 " chair.
 " Divine *Mingotti*! what a swell has she!
 " O! such a sustituto upon B!
 " Ma'am, when she's quite in voice she'll
 " go to C.
 " Lord! says my Lady *English*---" here's a
 " pothor!
 " Go where she will, I'll never see another."
 Her ladyship, half choak'd with London air,
 And brought to town to see the fights---and
 stare.
 " Fine singing that!--I'm sure it's more
 like screaming:
 " To me, I vow, they're all a pack of wo-
 " men!
 " Oh *Barbare*!--*Inhumana*!--*Tramontane*!--
 " Does not this creature come from *Pudding-*
 " lane?
 " Look, look, my lord!--She goggles!--
 " Ha, ha, pray be quiet;
 " Dear Lady *Bell*, for shame! you'll make a
 " riot.
 " Why will they mix with us to make this
 " rout?
 " Bring in a bill, my lord to keep 'em out,
 " We'll have a taste act, faith!--my lord
 " replied:
 " And shut out all, that are not qualified,"
 Thus ridicule is bounded like a ball,
 Struck by the great, then answer'd by the
 small;
 While we, at times, return it to you all.
 A skilful hand will ne'er your rage provoke;
 For though it hits you, you'll applaud the
 stroke
 Let it but only glance, you'll never frown;
 Nay, you'll forgive, tho't knocks your neigh-
 bour down.

The Power of INNOCENCE:
 A S O N G.

1.

THE blooming damsel, whose defence
 Is adamantine innocence,
 Requires no guardian to attend
 Her steps, for modesty's her friend.
 Tho' her fair arms are weak to wield,
 The glitt'ring spear, and massy shield;
 Yet safe from force and fraud combin'd
 She is an *Amazon* in mind.

2.

With this artillery she goes,
 Not only 'mongst the harmless beaux,
 But ev'n unhurt and undismay'd,
 Views the long sword and fierce cockade

Tho' all a syren as she talks,
 And all a goddess as she walks,
 Yet decency each motion guides,
 And wisdom o'er her tongue presides,

3.

Place her in *Russia*'s frozen plains,
 Where a perpetual winter reigns?
 The elements may rave and range
 Yet her fix'd mind will never change.
 Place her ambition in thy tow'rs,
 Amongst the dangerous golden show'rs:
 Ev'n there she'd spurn the venal tribe,
 And fold her arms against the bribe.

4.

Leave her defenceless and alone
 A prisoner in the torrid zone,
 The sunshine there might vainly vie
 With the bright lustre of her eye;
 But *Phæbus* self with all his fire,
 Cou'd ne'er one unchaste thought inspire,
 But virtue's path she'd still pursue,
 And still ye fair, wou'd copy you.

On human LIFE; by a young LADY.

SOON as right reason dawns upon the
 soul
 It strives tumultuous passions to controul;
 Happy the man who listens to her voice,
 Obeys her dictates and approves her choice;
 But giddy youth impatient of delay,
 Runs blindly on where fancy leads the way;
 With eager steps pursues a fairy chace,
 Bewitch'd by pleasures seeming beauteous face;
 Fond of each gaudy scene that meets his eyes,
 Immers'd in luxury the mortal lies,
 Till life's gay summer hosts do disappear,
 And age creeps on as winter like severe;
 Attended by a most unwelcome train,
 With weakness, peevishness, disease and pain;
 Opprest by these and full of inborn woe.
 The unhappy man begins himself to know;
 Finds with regret that life's best scenes are
 o'er,

And bankrupt nature cannot yield him more;
 Stung with remorse at thought of mispent
 time,
 And idly wasting of his youthful prime;
 The tortur'd wretch for aid to wisdom flies,
 Repents his follies and repenting dies.

The CHOICE, by the same.

GIVE me the man that's learn'd with-
 out pretence,
 Blest with good-nature and with sense;
 Whose generous open undesigning heart,
 Disdains to act a mean dissembling part;
 Who ne'er by base and selfish motives sway'd,
 Deceiv'd a maiden or a friend betray'd:
 But virtue's votary from his early youth,
 Strictly adheres to piety and truth;
 Such be the man with whom I'd spend my life,
 Or may I never own the name of wife.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

(Continued from p. 91. vol. II.)

AS the season is now near in which the troops that the severity of winter drove into winter-quarters, will return into the field, we shall review the measures that have been taken by each party during this recess, to secure a superiority that may determine the approaching contest in their favour.

At the close of the last campaign, the king of *Prussia* having gained a considerable advantage over the Imperialists, under the command of count *Browne*, and incorporated a considerable part of the *Saxon* army, which he found means to take prisoners, into his own troops, retired into winter quarters till the season would permit him to improve these advantages into more. The empress finding that the force which had been sent out against the king of *Prussia*, was not sufficient to prevent his designs, made the necessary requisitions to her allies, for the march of auxiliary troops to her assistance.

In consequence of these requisitions 128000 *Russians* began their march in the month of *November*, and the *French* have promised to march 24,000 men early in the spring, which with other auxiliaries, are to compose an army of 100,000 men on the side of *Westphalia*; so that when these two forces shall have reached the place of action, the king of *Prussia* will be opposed by more than 400,000 men.

In prospect of this event his destruction has been confidently predicted, upon a presumption that his force was not sufficient to stand against that of his enemies, and that he had no resources by which it could be much increased.

It did not, indeed, appear by what means he could either elude or resist this prodigious armament of united nations, but it might notwithstanding be reasonably inferred from the known sagacity and foresight of the king of *Prussia*, that these circumstances which were known to those at a distance, only as they rose, must have been foreseen by him as at least probable; and that if he had not believed he could by some means sustain his military undertaking, against this opposition, he would not have begun it. What his designs are, we can only know as they are executed, and he has already shewn, in once instance, that he has been able to stop his enemy on their march, without any increase of his own strength, or diminution of theirs. The *Russians* having proceeded to the borders of *Li-*

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thuania, and exhausted the provisions which they brought with them, during their march, found themselves suddenly and unexpectedly destitute of subsistence, either to go backward or forward: the country they had marched thro' they knew to be such as could not feed them in their journey, they therefore brought provisions for this part of their progress with them, and they now discovered too late, that the king of *Prussia* had bought up all the corn and forage in the country which they were entering, and in which they hoped to be subsisted by that plenty, which they did not dream that policy would cut off. Thus has the king of *Prussia* found means to starve his enemies by the same act which he has secured abundance to himself: We are now told, that the *Russians*, by whom it was so lately said he would be eaten up, are now perishing with famine in the middle of their route.

It appears also, that if by any unforeseen expedient, they should obtain sufficient supplies, to enable them to come forward, they may notwithstanding, find it necessary to return. The *Turk*, tho' he is now at peace with all the world, is making such levies as is sufficient to intimidate all his neighbours. The *Bashaws* of *Natolia*, *Bagdat*, and *Damascus*, are ordered to hold themselves ready to march at an hour's warning, with fifteen thousand men each: The *Janissaries* are reviewed more frequently, and more strictly than usual, and immense sums have been demanded of all the tributary provinces in that vast empire. From these appearances, it is at least probable, that if it becomes necessary, *Russia* will be invaded by the Ottoman army, and thus be compelled to recal the forces which she has sent to assist her allies. Great precautions are, notwithstanding, taken against every event that is within the bounds of possibility, a great number of gunners and matrosses are gone from *Pomerania* to *Memel*, with three regiments of *Prussian* troops, to reinforce the garrison there, which the *Russians*, if they had been in a condition to execute the purpose of their march, might, probably, have besieged.

It is said, that the crown army of *Poland* will soon assemble near *Warsaw*, as a corps of observation: This, indeed, is not very probable, but it is certain that the *Poles*, who must inevitably be sacrificed in this contest, which side soever prevails, divide into parties with no less zeal than if they had as much to

hope

hope from the prevalence of one side as to fear from that of the other. Some of the Palatines are for denying a passage to the *Russians*, and others are for affording them the utmost assistance in their power: with this cause of contention and debate, others have powerfully concurred: A misunderstanding that has lately arisen between the two nobles, Prince *Czartorinski* and Count *Mniszech*, has involved almost every inhabitant of *Warsaw* in the quarrel, and the violence of these parties is so great, that scarce a night passes without murder, many dead bodies, chiefly *Saxons*, being found in the streets every morning.

But while the city of *Warsaw* is thus disturbed by tumult and bloodshed, *Dresden*, tho' it is the head-quarters of a foreign army, enjoys the utmost order and tranquility. The discipline of the *Prussian* troops is very strict, and the king, to whom every grievance is immediately referred, always redresses it immediately, and in person. It happened some time ago, that ten of his life-guards being billeted upon a burgher of the city, were placed by him in the third story, which they resented, and telling the man, that at *Potsdam* they were always lodged on the first, they threatened to turn him out of his apartment, and take possession of it for themselves. The burgher immediately presented a state of the case in writing to the king, who in five minutes returned it with this answer, written with his own hand,---*Potsdam is not Dresden, Dresden is not Potsdam, my troops must be satisfied with a third story, where better accommodations are not to be had.*

His majesty, who leaves nothing to others but the execution of his own commands, visits all the posts of his army himself. In six days he visited all the posts which his troops possessed in *Silesia*, and gave the necessary orders for their security: he also went to *Neiss*, and settled the general plan of operations with Marshal *Schwerin*.

This plan a very few weeks must now in some measure disclose. In the mean time, the situation of our own affairs are such as makes peace much more eligible than war, several expedients have therefore been proposed by us to the empress queen, for restoring peace to *Germany*; in answer to which she has declared, *That whenever she finds that the expedients proposed will indemnify her for the great expences she has been put to for her defence, and also her ally the king of Poland, for what he has suffered, together with a proper security for their future safety, she shall be ready to give the same proofs that she has always done of her desire to restore peace, but that it could not be expected that she should listen to expedients whereof the king of Prussia was to reap the whole advantage, after having begun the war, and wasted the dominions of a prince who relied for his security upon the faith of treaties, and the appear-*

ance of good neighbourhood, &c. Upon the receipt of this answer, we have made several proposals to the court of *Russia*, to interpose as mediatrix between the courts of *Vienna* and *Berlin*, but the empress has rejected it with marks of displeasure and resentment.

We have also solicited the court of *Spain* to interpose as mediatrix between us and *France*, which she at first seemed well-inclined to do, but the plan of accommodation which she proposed, being such as we could not accept, it was refused, and this refusal has been received by the court of *Spain* with manifest dissatisfaction, and there is now reason to apprehend, that as she cannot procure peace upon her own terms, she will concur in the war. To this she has been strongly urged by the *French* ambassador, and several incidents that have lately happened, give reason to suspect, that *Spain* wishes only for a plausible pretence to consent. A *French* merchantman having been taken under the cannon of a *Spanish* fort, orders have been given to demand its restitution in the most peremptory manner, and Sir *Benjamin Keen*, who interposed his good offices, was told by the king, that he could say nothing to him on the subject till he could receive advices from his ambassador at *London*. The court of *Spain* has also pretended, that we not only searched *Spanish* ships at sea, but exacted an oath from the captains, and has declared in very high terms, to our ambassador, that such a proceeding would not be suffered. *Spain*, at the same time, is making very considerable armaments, both by sea and land, that if a pretence for war can be found, she may be able to commence it with speed, and prosecute it with vigour.

As a peace is very uncertain, and the time of military action is near, orders have been sent to *Hanover*, to recruit the troops that are returned thither from *England*, and to augment each company with fourteen men. The cavalry is ordered to be remounted with the utmost expedition, the sending horses out of the electorate has been prohibited, and the magazines have been furnished for 50000 men. An army of observation will soon be assembled on the frontiers of 60,000 men, of which 26,000 are to be *Hanoverians*, 10,000 *Prussians*, 12,000 *Hessians*, 6000 *Brunswickers*, 2000 *Saxa Gothians*, and 1000 *Lieppe Bourgeois*.

What the *French* are meditating against us is as little known as what we are meditating against them: They have, however, sent orders to *Brest* and *Rockford* for the equipment of 26 men of war, 18 from 80 to 64 guns, and 8 from 20 to 30, which, it is said, will be divided into several squadrons. In the mean time several alterations have taken place in the *French* ministry, but whether this will render them more or less formidable, time can

can only discover. On the 3d of Feb. M. Machault, keeper of the seals, and M. d'Argenson, minister at war, were dismissed from their employments by the following letters.

Monsieur Machault,

Tho' I am persuaded of your probity and the uprightness of your intentions, the present situation of affairs obliges me to demand your resignation of the post of secretary of state for the marine. Depend still on my protection and friendship. If you have any favours to ask for your children, you may do it at all times. It is proper that you should stay some time at Arnonville.

Signed, LOUIS.

P. S. I reserve to you your pension of minister of 20,000 livres, and the honours of keeper of the seals.

Mons. d'Argenson.

Having no further occasion for your services, I order you to resign to me your post of secretary at war, and your other employment, and to retire to your estate at Ormes.

Signed LOUIS.

The dismissal of these two ministers, so differently express'd by his majesty's order,

was as sudden as it was unexpected. No reason has yet been assign'd for the king's displeasure against them neither is it certain who are to succeed to their employments.

Let us now turn our eyes to another object which has spread unspeakable distress over many of the most fertile provinces of France. The fatal effects of the melting of the snow had been apprehended long before the thaw happened, yet the calamities that have followed have exceeded all that were foreseen. The province of Artois in particular has suffered severely. The rivers everywhere swelled with such incredible rapidity, that men, women, and children were carried away by the violence of the torrent. All the valleys were immediately overflowed. Roads, houses, churches, bridges, mills, all mingled in one promiscuous ruin. Nothing was able to resist the fury of the waters. In the country an innumerable number of cattle of all kinds have perished, and the corn fields have been torn torn up and ruined in a most astonishing manner. In short, there is no expressing the miserable condition of this most fertile province.

Chronological Diary, for 1757.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

THIS being the last day of term, a lady of quality exhibited articles of peace in the court of King's Bench against her husband for ill-usage, &c.

TUESDAY, 15.

His majesty went to the House of Peers in the usual state, and gave the royal assent to, —An act for raising the sum of 1,050,000 l. by way of lottery. [See the Scheme p. 42] —An act to discontinue for a limited time the duties upon corn and flour imported, and also upon such corn and flour as shall be taken from the Enemy and brought into this kingdom. An act to prohibit for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, starch, beef, pork, bacon, and other victual (except fish, roots, and rice, to be exported to any part of Europe southward of Cape Finisterre) from his majesty's colonies and plantations; and to permit the importation of corn and flour into Great-Britain and Ireland in neutral ships; and to allow the exportation of wheat, barley, oats, meal, and flour, from Great-Britain to the Isle of Man, for the use of the inhabitants there. An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. An act for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's land forces and marines. To two road bills, and three private bills.

THURSDAY, 17.

The Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, Esq; took his seat

in the House of Commons for Oakhampton in Devonshire and attended the house for the first time since his late promotion, when he presented the following message from the king.

GEORGE, R.

It is always with reluctance that his majesty asks any extraordinary supply of his people; but as the united counsels and formidable preparations of France, and her allies threaten, with the most alarming consequences, Europe in general; and as these most unjust and vindictive designs are particularly and immediately bent against his majesty's electoral, dominions and those of his good ally the king of Prussia, his majesty confides in the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons, that they will cheerfully assist him in forming and maintaining an army of observation for the just and necessary defence and preservation thereof, and to enable his majesty to fulfil his engagements with the K. of Prussia, for the security of the empire, against the interruption of foreign armies, and for the support of the common cause.

This day the order for the execution of Adm. Byng, on Monday, February 28, arrived at Portsmouth. Capt. Montague carried on board the news to the admiral, who received it very resignedly.

FRIDAY 18.

This day a letter from Capt. Foster, of the Antigallien privateer, dated Cadiz, Jan. 20. 1757, was received by his owners; in which he writes, that on the 26th of December last, O 2 early

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early in the morning he discovered a sail about 7 leagues off *Ferrol*, which he chased and came up with about 12 at noon, and proved to be the *Duke of Penthièvre* a French East-Indiaman, bound last from *Madagascar*, and commanded by Capt. *Villneuf*, upwards of 1000 tons, and mounting 50 guns; he engaged her yard-arm and yard-arm till after three before she struck; the French captain and 12 men were killed, the second captain shot thro' the shoulder, and 27 more were wounded.

MONDAY 21.

The affair of a general survey of the officers of the courts of justice of *England* and *Wales*, with an inquiry into their respective fees, seems to be resumed, as this day Mr. *Sharpe*, secretary to the commissioners appointed for that purpose in 1733, delivered to the house copies of certain papers relative thereto.

The sum of 200,000*l.* was this day voted to his majesty to assist him in forming an army of observation in *Germany*, and for enabling his majesty to make good his engagements with *Prussia*.

TUESDAY 22.

Three pots of money, silver and gold, of the coin of *Q. Elizabeth*, were found by the workmen, in pulling down the houses on *London* bridge.

This day extracts of all letters from the several commanders of his majesty's forces in *North America*, &c. so far as they relate to the supplying such forces with provisions were by Mr. secretary *Pitt* laid before the house, pursuant to an address to his majesty for that purpose.

WEDNESDAY 23.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for building a bridge across the *Thames*, from *Old Brentford* to the opposite shore. This leave was granted in consequence of a petition from Mr. *Tunstal*, owner of *Kew Ferry*, who proposes to build the bridge himself, provided a reasonable toll be granted him by way of compensation.

SUNDAY 27.

This day, at two in the morning, an express was sent down to *Portsmouth* to respite the execution of Admiral *Byng* some time longer.

MONDAY 28.

A bill is now before the house for taking off the duties on bar iron imported from our colonies abroad, the *Swedes* having of late advanced the price of bar iron upon us so much, that our manufacturers find it impossible to dispose of their goods in foreign parts on equal terms with other nations.

Letters from *Constantinople* bring an account of the death of Sultan *Mahomet*, the eldest son of the late Sultan *Achmet*, on the 22d of Dec. He was aged about 42; a prince much beloved and regretted by all ranks of people, on account of his humane and affable disposition. There are four other princes remaining sons of Sultan *Achmet*, the eldest aged about 40.—On

the 11th instant *Mustapha Pascha*, the Grand Vizier, who has continued in that office about nine months, was deposed and exiled to *Rhodes*; and the Capigilar Cheaary is appointed to act as Caimackan until the arrival of *Ragib Pascha*, who is sent for from *Aleppo* to succeed him; it is reckoned he will be near two months before he can reach *Constantinople*; He is a man of great experience and abilities.

The *Princess Amelia*, of 80 guns launched at *Woolwich*, and the command of her given to Captain *Taylor*, for his gallant behaviour on board the *Badger* sloop of war.

TUESDAY. March 1.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of *Llandaff* preached before the *Welsh* society at *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, the collection at the church and at Merchant Taylors Hall amounted to 111*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

A print is privately sold at the *Hague*, which represents the Empress Queen in a coach, the French King on the coach-box, and the Elector of Saxony in a Polish dress behind the coach as a footman. The coach comes to a gate where the King of *Prussia* stands centry. He asks the Queen, *whither she is driving?* She answers, *my coachman will tell you.* The coachman says, *I am driving her into a slough.* Then drive on, says the centry.

A declaration has been published in all the seaports of *Spain*, signifying that all goods (ammunition and provisions excepted) are to go unmolested on board of *Spanish* ships, the property of whomsoever.

The privateers fitted out by the merchants and general officers at *Minorca* have taken prizes to the amount of 1,200,000 *livres*.

FRIDAY, 4.

Letters were received in town from *St. Kitt's*, by way of *Bristol*, dated Jan. 13 which gives an account that seven *English* privateers sailed in conjunction from the island of *St. Kitt's* to *St. Bartholomew's Isle*, situated W. long 62, 5. lat. 18. 6. and one of the *Caribbee* Island in the *Atlantic* ocean, 20 miles N. of *St. Christopher's*, subject to the French, which they made themselves masters of, together with the forts; as also of three French privateers that were in the harbour. The French Governor was killed during the fight; and, unfortunately, one of our privateers blew up, and all the crew perished.

MONDAY, 7.

The bounties for seamen and able-bodied landmen are continued till the 12th of April.

Two hundred miners discharged from his Majesty's yard at *Woolwich*.

TUESDAY, 8.

The *Hessian* troops embarked at *Gravesend* for *Germany*.

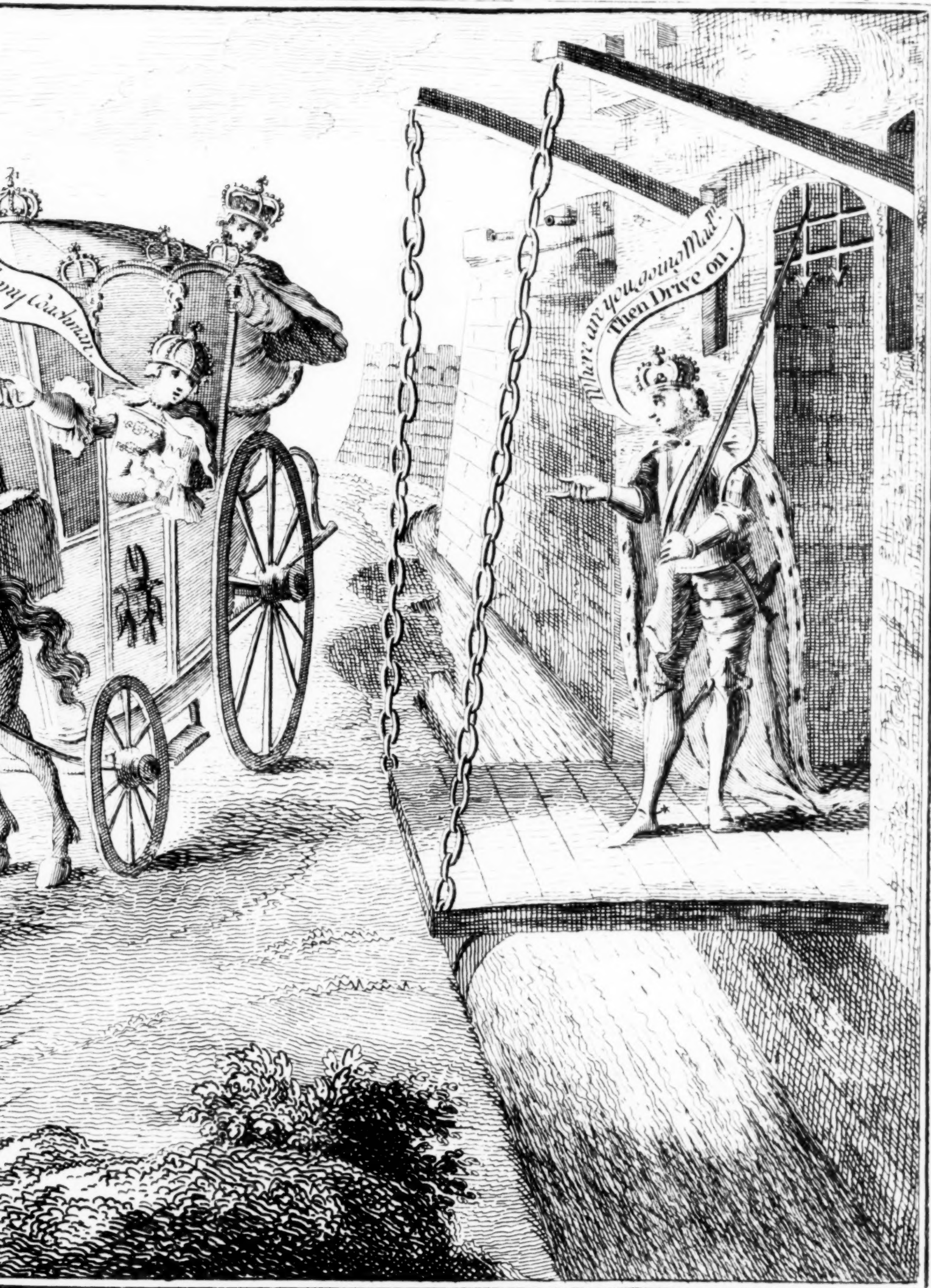
FRIDAY, 11.

Sailed from *Spithead*, for the East Indies, the *Elizabeth*, Commodore *Stephens*; Yarmouth.

A New Emblematial Print late



lately exhibited at the *HAGUE*. *See page*



Lit: Mag:

A New Emblema.

See page



mouth. Capt. Frankland, Colchester, Capt. O'Brien; Newcastle, Capt. Hutchinson; and the Queenborough, Capt. Leg; having under their convoy the under-mentioned India ships, Warwick, Webb; Sandwich, Purling; Triton, Harris; Boscawen, Braund; Augusta, Bradison; Norfolk, Bonham; Tavisock, Jenkins, and the Falmouth, Deal.—For the West Indies, the Marlborough, Admiral Cotes; Bedford, Capt. Forwicks, and the Tilbury, Capt. Barnsly.

An act passed to prohibit, for a limited time, the making of low wines, and spirits, from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from any meal or flour. And an act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces, while on shore:

MONDAY, 14.

The following is a scheme for raising 2,500,000l. for the service of the current year:

For 66 years	4 per Cent.
54	4 1-qr.
46 and a half	4 1-half.
41	4 3-qrs.
36	5

And the following is another scheme for annuities on survivorship:

20 years or under	4 per Cent.	for 60 years.
20 to 30	4 1 qr.	50
30 to 40	4 1-half	43 1-half.
40 to 50	4 3-qrs.	38 1-half.
52 and upwards	5 per Cent.	35

The public are to have the option of subscribing to which scheme they like best.

The whole sum to be raised is 7,500,000l. *Extract of a letter from Mr. Tatem the British Consul at Messina, dated the 19th of January, 1757.*

"The King George, Captain Fortunatus Wright, has lately had two smart engagements in the channel of Malta, of three hours each (one in the night, the other by day) with the *Le Hirondelle*, a French polacco of 26 guns and 283 men; but notwithstanding the great inequality in men, guns and weight of metal, yet Capt. Wright obliged him to sheer off, and they both put into Malta the 2d of January, to refit: but poor Wright has met with worse treatment there than he did before, for although he had several shot under water which made it absolutely necessary to heave down, yet, by the interest of the French faction, he was denied that liberty; and afterwards, upon account of two slaves having taken refuge on board him, he has been sequestered in port, and cut off from all daily provisions and even water, till he restores them. The *Hirondelle* is one of the vessels fitted out from Toulon, expressly to seek him.

Private Letter from Rome, Jan. 22.

On Monday last as some workmen were digging the foundation of a country house belonging to count Masselini, they found them-

selves suddenly obstructed by some stones, which, on removing the dirt, they found to be placed in the form of an arch, so as to convince them it must be hollow, and consequently the repository of something valuable; but not daring to proceed farther without orders, one was immediately sent to inform the count of it; who being at that time troubled with the gout, sent his nephew the chevalier de Montserrat in his place, in whose presence part of the arch being broke down, they discovered a stair-case consisting of about eleven steps, which, by the help of some torches, they found to terminate in a spacious vault, at the upper end of which was erected a small edifice, resembling an altar, on which was placed a marble urn, with this inscription round it, IVL. CÆS. IMP. OBIT. ID. MAR. On one side was Mars, on the other Minerva, who seemed to cover the urn with her ægis. The whole vault seems to be about twenty foot long, and ten broad. Numbers of people daily flock to see the relicks of so great a man as Julius Caesar, whom the inscription proves it to be; and the workmen are ordered to dig about, in order, if possible, to make more discoveries.

About five this morning a fire broke out at Mr. Robinson's in Beaufort buildings, which consumed that and several other houses.

Ships taken by the ENGLISH.

THE Lyme man of war, Capt. Vernon, has brought into Portsmouth a French privateer, called the *Etrepennant*, of 16 carriage guns and 130 men.

The Mount Ofizer, a French privateer of 20 carriage guns and nine pounders is taken by the Tartar and brought into Plymouth, after two hours engagement: she had the assurance to board the Tartar, sword in hand, after she had struck her colours; but, according to the old saying, caught a tartar, having 36 men killed in the attempt, besides many wounded.

The Baltimore, one of the transports which sailed from Cork with Offarrel's regiment, took in her passage, two prizes, one a snow, most of her cargo, consisting of indigo, worth 30,000l. the other a ship with sugar.

The Badger sloop has taken a French dögger privateer of six carriage guns, and sent her into the Downs, and also retook a snow which she had taken.

The Lyme man of war, Capt. Vernon, has taken the Revenge privateer, of 10 guns and 70 men, and sent her into Portsmouth.

The Tartar man of war, Capt. Lockart, has taken and brought into Falmouth a French privateer of eighteen Guns six-pounders, and 180 men, 20 of whom were killed and several wounded. The Tartar it is said, had one slightly wounded. This is the fourth privateer taken by Capt. Lockart, this war, viz. the Grand Cerf, of 22 guns, 225 men; the Rose of 10 guns, 90 men; the

the Grand Judeon, of 24 guns, 190 men; in all 74 guns, 685 men; and a Ship from Martinico, besides that above-mentioned.

The Maria, Grant, from New-York for London, with a rich cargo, was taken the 22d past in the channel by a French privateer of 16 guns, eight-pounders, and 150 men, which made for France; but the Wind blowing hard, could not get into port. In the interim, the Badger sloop, capt. Taylor, of 12 guns, six-pounders, fell in with the said privateer, and took her after a smart engagement of two hours, with the loss of seven men killed, and some wounded; but his sloop was much shattered, as was also the privateer, who had 53 men killed. Capt. Taylor soon after gave chase to the prize, which the Frenchman onboard of her ran on shore on the coast of France. The captain of the Maria and his officers were in the privateer, which has been brought into the Downs by the Badger.

A Brigantine, from Guardalope to Nantz, by the Eagle privateer of London, and sent into Falmouth.

Ships taken by the FRENCH.

THE Langford, Jubber, from Barbadoes for London is carried into St. Sebastians.

The Mary and Elizabeth, Bush, from London for Plymouth, is carried into Dieppe.

The Schemer, Nichols, from Africa, and the Austin, Holmes, from Liverpool to Barbadoes, are carried into Martinico.

The Experience, Gibbard, from London for Genoa, is carried into Marseilles.

The Jane and Anne, Leslie, bound from Bamf to Campvere is carried into Calais.

The Virgin, Carbyr, from Newfoundland and Gibraltar, for Leghorn, is carried into Port-Mahon.

The Anna Catherina, Hopson, and the William, Clark, both from Yarmouth for Leghorn, are carried into Marseilles.

The Diana, Clark, of Lyn, from Yarmouth to Genoa; the Claret, —, from Saloe, for London, and the Virgin of Montongrea, —, from Messina, for London, are all carried into Marseilles.

The Roebuck, Binfield, from Cape Fear for Hull, is carried into Boulogne.

The Seville frigate, Martin, from Yarmouth, for Naples, is carried into Naples.

The Thomas and David, Johnson, laden with Barley, is carried into Calais.

The Lewis, Bean, from Barbadoes to London, was taken by a privateer belonging to Bayonne, and retaken by the Constantine privateer of Bristol, and afterwards was retaken by a French privateer, and carried into St. Malo.

The Earl of Holderneffe, Stainson, from Valentia; and the Good Intent, Thornton, from Seville, both for London, are taken by the Favourite privateer, and carried into Havre.

The Carolina, Doleman, from Bristol for Jamaica, is carried into Granville.

The Countess of Murray, Roxbourough, from Dundee for Bilboa, is carried into Dieppe.

The Hardy, Faviour, from New-York to Amsterdam, is carried into St. Malo.

The Black Joke, Stubbs, from London and Gambia for Barbadoes, is carried into Martinico.

A large dogger privateer of 12 guns has taken a Sunderland brig, name unknown, off Flamborough head.

The Elizabeth, Morris, from Cork for Jamaica, is carried into Guardalope.

The John and Mary, Sarjeant, is carried into Boulogne.

The Margaretta, Hamley, from Liverpool, and the Swan, Peacock, are carried into Havre de Grace.

The Rebecca, Bartlet, from Philadelphia to Barbadoes, is taken by the French.

The Africa, —, from Fowey to Venice is taken by a Bayonne privateer.

The Three Friends, Fitzherbert, from Denia for London; and the Mary, Printon, from Malaga to Liverpool, are carried into Malaga.

The Rising Sun, Hans Lawrenson, for Amsterdam; the Resolution, Ashemboom, for Genoa, are both carried into Marseilles.

The Countess of Murray, Roxburgh, from Dundee for Bilboa, is carried into Dieppe.

The Happy Jenny, Gordon, from Dumfries, for Rotterdam, is carried into Calais.

MARRIAGES

Leach Glower, Esq; to Miss Newland, of Conduit street

Wm. Tranton, of Lenham, Esq; to Miss Harriot Fletcher of Maidstone.

Edward Barnaby, Esq, to Miss Cbecke of Queen-street, Soho.

Andrew Pope, Esq; of Bristol, to Miss Connigham.

Howar Exbergh, of Emmeth, Esq; to Miss Hafeldin.

Mr. Marshal, brewer, to Miss Butler.

Richard Charlton, Esq; to Miss Ratcliffe, daughter of the late Sir John Ratcliffe.

Mr. Mariot, a seap-boiler in Thames-street, to Miss Nancy Parsons.

Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Southrepps, in Norfolk, to Miss Lobb, of Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Southgate, to Miss Denne.

Robert Gunning, esq; to Miss Sutton, daughter of Robert Sutton, esq;

Mr. Richard Willis, merchant to Miss Legge of the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Charles Martin, an eminent throwster, to Miss Patty Wright, of Princes street.

DEATHS.

February 14. Edward Ricbbell, Esq; major-general, and colonel of the 17th regiment of foot.

Rev,

Rev Mr. Younger, rector of Gmildford, and vicar of Godalmyr in Surry.

16. Rev. Mr. Daniel Sanxy, minister of Cheam in Surry.

17. William Shaw, M. D. Physician to the late Prince of Wales.

20. Thomas Beckford, Esq; at his seat near Epsom.

Rt. Hon. lady Margaret Grant, wife of Sir Lodovick Grant, Bart, and daughter to the Earl of Fintlater and Seafield.

21. Mr. John Hall, a dissenting minister at Peckham.

23. George Payne, Esq; of New Palace-Yard.

15. Charles Owen, Esq; lieutenant-colonel in colonel Thomas Murray's regiment of foot.

17. James Wallis, Esq; of Great Ormond-street, late of Gray's-Inn.

20. Mrs. Matthew, widow of his Excellency Governor Matthew.

Dr. Theophilus Metcalf, who practised Physic at Oxford for many years.

26. Mr. Wm. Young, of Great Dean-street, Soho.

The Rt. Hon Lady Dowager Bingley, and mother of the Hon. Mrs. Fox Lane.

Capt Durell, lately commander of a man of war.

At his Seat in the county of Stirling, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Elphinstone.

27. Mr. Probyn, chief clerk to Mr. Auditor Aislable.

March 2. Dr Mason, uncle to the present lord Mason, professor of law, and senior fellow of Trinity hall, in the university of Cambridge.

3. The Reverend Mr Evans of Christ's College, Oxford.

John Wellard, esq; one of the benchers of Lincoln's-Inn.

4 Mr. Isaac Cabon Delmont, esq; an eminent Jew-merchant.

Joshua Cox, esq; of Bartlett's buildings.

James Benson, esq; student at law.

Mr Philip Vanden Nanden, exchange-broker.

Mr Anthony Lutkins, an eminent merchant.

Snape Singleton, esq; of Kensington, Gravel pits.

6. Pennyston Powney, esq; knight of the shire for the county of Berks, and doctor of laws.

8. John Herring, esq; of Exeter.

Sir Oswald Mosely, Bart.

9. John Hayres, of Thame.

13. At his palace at Croyden in Surry, of an asthma, his Grace the lord archbishop of Canterbury.

B — NK — PTS

William Harding, of Stepney, Victualler.
William Sharp, of St. Luke's, Middlesex,
Stable-Keeper.

Thomas Butler, of St. James, Clerkenwell, Coffee-man.

Roger Price and John Bates, of Princes-street, Westminster, Linnen-Draper.

CATALOGUE of BOOKS.

1. TWO very singular addresses to the people of England. 6d Scott.

2. An enquiry concerning a national militia. 1s. Doddsley,

3. A letter from a merchant of London to W P Esq, upon the affairs of America. 1s. 6d. Scott,

4. The travels of Scarmantado. A satire, by M de Voltaire. 6d. Valliant.

5. An enquiry when the resurrection of the same body or flesh was first inserted into the public creed. By the late A Ashley Sykes, D D. 1s. Millar,

6. Six remarks on Dr Warburton's account of the sentiments of the early Jews concerning the soul. 1s. Cooper,

7. The reprisal; or, the tars of Old England. A comedy of two acts. 1s. Baldwin,

8. Elegies: with an ode to the Tiber. By W Whitehead, Esq; 1s. Doddsley,

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10. The bubbled knights, or successful contrivances. 2 vols twelves 6s. Noble,

11. Proposals for uniting the English colonies on the continent of America, so as to enable them to act with force and vigour against their enemies. 1s. Wilkie

12. A letter to a member of parliament on the importance of the American colonies. 6d. Scott,

13. A letter to Bouchier Cleewe, Esq; concerning his calculations of the taxes. 1s. Payne,

14. Admiral Byng's defence, as presented to the court-martial. 6d. Lacy,

15. The history of the Royal Society by Dr Birch, vol 3 and 4. Millar,

16. The principles of agriculture and vegetation. By Francis Home, M D fellow of the R C of physicians at Edinburgh. Octavo 3s. sewed, Millar,

17. A scripture account of sacrifices. By a clergyman of the diocese of London. 4s.

18. Four dissertations by David Hume, Esq; Twelves 3s. bound. Millar,

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20. Mr Bower's answer to a scurrilous pamphlet, &c. Part II 6d. Sandby,

21. A collection of select epitaphs. By J Hacket, late commoner of Baliol College, Oxon. Two vols twelves. 6s. Osborne,

22. Northern revolutions. 2s Cooper.

23. Considerations on the present state of affairs. 1s

24. Considerations on the present dearth of corn. 6d. Bizat.

25. Memoirs of Wool. &c. revised and corrected, by J. Smith, L.L.B. 2 vol. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Faden,

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS from the 15th of February to the 14th of March, 1757.

DAYS	BANKS		E. India		South Sea S. Sea old		S. Sea An		3 1/2 Ba. An.		Ba. An. 3 1/2		3 per India An.		3 per Cent.		An. 1751		An. 1756		B. Cur. per		In Bonds.	
	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.
15	116 1/4				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
16					89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
17	117 1/2				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
18	117 1/2				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
19					89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
20	Sunday				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
21		135 1/2			89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
22		135 1/2			89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
23	117 1/2	135 1/2			89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
24	117 1/2	135 1/2			89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
25	117 1/2				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
26	117 1/2				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
27	Sunday				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
28	117 1/2				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
1	117 1/2				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
2	117 1/2				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
3	117 1/2				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
4	117 1/2				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
5	118				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
6	Sunday				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
7					89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
8					89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
9					89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
10					89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
11					89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
12					89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
13					89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
14	Sunday				89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

MARK-LANE		Basingstoke,		Reading,		Farnham		Henly		Guildford,		Warminster		Devizes		Gloucester.		Birmingham.		London,	
Wheat 46 to 51s qrs		15l ogs load		15l oos load		13l os load		15l oos load		14l oos load		63s to 64 qu		54s to 58 qu		9s od bush.		8s 9d, bush.		Wh per loaf 32d	
Barley 23s to 28a		25s to 26 qr		17s to 23 qr		27l to v9qr		27s to 30sqr		16sto 19s qr		17s to 32		17s to 32s		3s 6d		4s 6d		Hops 21 to 41 ct	
Oats 17 to 21s		17s to 21 od		16s to 21		15s to 18s		17sto 22s		16s to 19s		18s to 21		19s to 19s		2s 6d		2s 9d		Hay per load 49	
Beans 23 to 26s		25s to 33 od		22 to 30		22sto 23		24sto 32s		24s to 32s		40sto 42		20s to 43s		3s od ush		3s 8d		Goals 40s per Ch.	